Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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VOLUME VIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1874. NUMBER 23.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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On Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Interrelations; Love, Its Laws, Powers, &c.

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Every machine warranted.
Special terms to clubs and dealers.
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...doing more good than tongue can tell or pen ...in relieving children and adults of intestinal ...or worms. Children seven months old ...discharged large worms after a few doses. ...in the least. Pleasant to take, con...to calomel. Put up in glass vials, with ...proprietor blown in glass. Enquire of your ...and take nothing else; or send to E. K. THOMPSON & CO., Titusville, Pa., Box 1185. ...by mail on receipt of price, 25 cents.

TITUSVILLE, PA., Nov. 8, 1871.—E. K. Thompson's ...and MANDRAKE PILLS have acted like ...in curing sick headache, pain in the bones, ...constipation of the bowels, and induced a regulated action of the liver. CHAS. RUST. Druggists and dealers should send for list and prices.

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...Machine gives the best satisfaction to ...paid for most readily, and is the best ... If there is no "Domestic" agent in ...town, apply to DOMESTIC S. M. CO., N. Y. ...send for elegant Fashion Book.

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ADVERTISERS send 25 cts. to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y., for their 84-page pamphlet, showing cost of advertising.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors of Susquehanna township for the year 1873:

THOMAS J. BYRNE, Supervisor,—DR.

Amount of duplicate, road tax	$436.12	
" cash tax	75.65	
...order, May 30, 1873	20.17	$531.94
CR.		
...work done on roads	$399.41	
...exonerations	9.61	
...of 1872	66.80	
...Street	6.79	
...days' work at $1.50 per day	57.00	$539.61
...due Supervisor		$7.67

SAMUEL GRAY, Supervisor,—DR.

Amount of duplicate	$698.96	
...arrearage tax	142.48	$836.44
CR.		
...done by taxables	$536.05	
...exonerations	43.26	
...services at $1.50 per day	75.00	
...for collecting $142.48	7.12	
...paid on old Twp. orders	174.01	
...paid for repairing sledge	1.00	$836.44

We, the undersigned Auditors, do certify that the above statement of settlement with the Supervisors of Susquehanna township is correct. Given under our hands, this 6th day of June, 1874.

PETER HELFRICK, } Auditors.
JOHN SOMERVILLE, }
Attest—JOHN BRAHER, Clerk. [12-3t.]

A LITTLE CONFAB —ABOUT THE— Singer Sewing Machine And Where to Buy It.

...MAN—See here, neighbor, can you tell ...I can buy the sewing machine people ...much about?

...OF EBENSBURG—Yes, with pleasure. I ...is the Singer Sewing Machine that you ...

...that's the name of it.

...—Well, just down there, two doors east ...store, is the place, and my word for it ...be well pleased with your purchase if you ...one of those machines. Messrs. BAILEY ...the agents, have now on hand all styles ...of these indispensable machines, from the ...to the most valuable, and are accommo...gentlemen who will be pleased to show you ...and cuts of their various machines, whether ...to buy or not. They also keep thread, ...and all the other paraphrenalia of a sew...machine, and are at all times prepared to at...the repairing of machines in a substantial ...satisfactory manner, and at very moderate ... Don't forget the place—High street, two ...of Zahm's store, Ebensburg [4-24.-tf.]

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Saturday, June 27th, 1874, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, of which Charles ...died seized, to wit: That LOT GROUND ...corner of Maple avenue and Second ...in the Borough of Woodvale, fronting 50 feet on Maple avenue and running back along Second street 144 feet to an alley, having thereon ...DWELLING HOUSES and a STORE ROOM. TERMS—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale and the remainder in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN COX,
Adm'r of Chas. Helfrich, dec'd.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS.—JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK vs. J. McCLURE. ...Dec. Term, 1873.—E. D. Vend. Expon. ...now, March 9, 1874, on motion of D. Mc...Esq., Jacob Zimmerman, Esq., appoint...Auditor by the Court to distribute the fund ...from the Sheriff's sale of defendant's real ...to and amongst the parties entitled to receive.

From the Record.
...Certified 8th May, 1874.
J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

...Notice that in pursuance of the above appointment I will sit in my office in Johnstown, on ...the 29th DAY OF JUNE, 1874, at 2 o'clock ...said day, where all parties interested are ...to attend. JACOB ZIMMERMAN, ...Johnstown, June 4, 1874.-12-3t.

Ebensburg WOOLEN FACTORY!

...introduced new machinery into our ...Factory, we are now prepared to ...on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles ...YARNS, &c., &c. ...taken in exchange for goods or ...Market price paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.
...Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WE And Our NEIGHBORS"

is the latest and raciest work by

Harriet Beecher Stowe,

Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Minister's Wooing," "My Wife and I," and other powerful stories, each the literary sensation of its period; and this story promises a like genuine and *wholesome* sensation. It bears directly on social topics of interest embracing the romance of youthful companionships, the brightness of happy home-life, the spicy complications of neighborhood associations, and such follies and profound domestic miseries as have led to the wide-spread *Temperance* movement of the day.

Mrs. STOWE is now in the prime of that genius which wrote "*Uncle Tom*," ripened by years of study and observation. Her novels are immensely popular, "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*" alone outselling by hundreds of thousands any edition of any original work ever published—*save the Bible.* Her book two years ago, "*My Wife and I*," outsold every contemporary. Such a pure and ennobling story as "*We and Our Neighbors*" should be read in every home. This new Serial is now running *exclusively* in the

Weekly Family Newspaper,

The Christian Union

HENRY WARD BEECHER, EDITOR.

In religious matters this paper is Evangelical and unsectarian; in political affairs independent and outspoken. It contains the best articles, and both short and serial stories, from the foremost writers; it aims to maintain the highest standard in Religion, Literature, Poetry, Art, Music, Science, News, Politics, Household and Family Affairs, with Stories, Rhymes, Puzzles for the Children, &c. Nothing is spared to make it a COMPLETE *Newspaper for the Family,* pure, attractive, wide-awake, and up with the times—a journal interesting to every one in the household, young or old. It is

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For less than one cent a day, it gives *every week* reading matter enough to fill an ordinary $1.25 book of over 300 pages; and in a year 52 such volumes, *i. e., sixty-five dollars'* worth of matter! To each is thus annually

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Or, with large premium French Oil Chromo, "*The Lord is Risen,*" a beautiful Cross and Flower-piece, which sells in art stores for $5.00, (size, 11¼ x 16¾ inches,) mounted, sized, varnished, ready for framing. *Delivered free* 3.50

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Good AGENTS Wanted.

The immense circulation of the *Christian Union* has been built up by *active canvassers.* No other publication compares with it for quick and profitable returns. The public eagerness for Mrs. Stowe's new story, the popularity of the paper, the friendly support of thousands of old subscribers, the artistic premiums for *immediate delivery,* light outfit and complete "instructions" to beginners, assure repeated success to agents, and offer active, intelligent persons unusual chances to make money. All who want a safe, independent business write at once for terms, or send $2 for chromo outfit to J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, or San Francisco.

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Money Saved is Money Earned

The undersigned are about introducing in Western Pennsylvania the celebrated Randell Fanning Mill, Grain Separator and Grader Combined, which has attracted marked attention in the Western States wherever exhibited among the farmers.

As a Fanning Mill it cannot be surpassed, and it is the only real separator and grander in the U. S.

It is simple, rapid and complete, and gives you perfect control in chaffing, separating or grading your grain.

The use of the Randell Mill will improve the condition of your grain, enhance the price from five to fifteen cents per bushel: and besides will largely increase the yield per acre, by the higher grade of seed you are enabled to obtain.

With the Randell Separator you can also clean your own Grass Seed, thus saving a large annual expense for grass seeds.

This mill works on an entire new principle as applied to Fanning Mills, and does its work to perfection.

Canvassers will exhibit it during the season, when you will be able to judge for yourselves of its merits.

Do not buy until you see it work.
For information, address

McCLINTOCK & CO.,
Meadville, Pa.

One or two good Agents wanted in every county

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JOSEPH PFIESTER, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said decedent, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, have been granted by the proper authority to the undersigned, who hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims of any kind against the same will present them duly probated for settlement.

PELAGUS PFIESTER, Adm'r.
Allegheny Twp., June 12, 1874.-6t.*

A Lonely Flower.

Up through the snow a little flower
  Most tenderly peeps forth,
Too weak it seems to face the wind
  That sweeps down from the North.

It is the crocus. On its face,
  Brighter than golden sheen,
And pure as any light e'er shed,
  The sweetest smile is seen.

The few leaves on the bare, brown limbs
  Of trees no whisper give,
No voiceful evidence of life
  To show that still they live.

The dull March sky is cold and gray,
  And cold the earth below,
Yet warm with life is that flower's heart
  Imprisoned in the snow.

No look of love the crocus sees
  Responsive to his own,
And there in coldness and neglect
  Its life is passed alone.

So often in this world of ours,
  Amid its sin and shame,
Where hearts are cold, and love is dead,
  And quenched is honor's flame—

We see a bright, sweet face, which sheds
  A warm and loving light—
The only star in all the sky
  Of sorrow's cheerless night.

TOO LATE.

"Oscar, do you intend to marry Miss Wakefield?"

Oscar Dalton stared blankly at the speaker, as if he did not comprehend this abrupt inquiry.

"Do I intend to marry Miss Wakefield?" he repeated slowly, as though it was something that had never occurred to him before.

"Yes; that was the question I asked," was the impatient response. "Have you any thoughts of marrying her?"

"I don't know, yet, that I shall ever marry any one. What makes you ask?"

"I should say that it is a something that would be very naturally asked by any one taking an interest in the welfare of the lady in question, who is the orphan daughter of a valued friend. You have been paying her marked attention for nearly two years; she never goes out with any one but you; you seem to lay exclusive claim upon her time and thoughts; and yet you don't know that you will ever marry her!"

"I shall marry her, if I marry any one."

"Then there is no engagement between you?"

"No, sir; I should not consider it honorable to do that, when it is so uncertain as to its fulfillment—at least, as to the time. In my eyes, an engagement is almost as sacred as marriage, and so many things might happen in the interval, that I have not thought it prudent to make or exact any pledges."

"You are a very prudent young man," was the sarcastic response; "though there is a question in my mind as to whether you are acting as honorable as you imagine. Did it ever occur to you that you have been making pledges all along, by your acts, more solemn and binding than any your lips could utter? I suppose you have made yourself sure of Miss Wakefield's love, so as to be confident that she will have you whenever you say the word?"

A complacent smile played around the lips of the other.

"It would be hardly fair to give you my opinion of *that.* The fact is, I would marry to-morrow if it was not so deuced expensive. My salary is very fair, but not sufficient, yet, to enable me to live in the style that would be expected of me. And then, I am in no hurry to give up my liberty. You know the old saying:

'The happiest life a man ever led
Is always to court, and never to wed.'"

"He's a contemptible puppy!" muttered Mr. Strong, as he looked after young Dalton's retreating form. "But he shan't break sweet Miss Helen's heart, if I can help it!"

The next day he sought a private conference with Miss Wakefield.

"My dear Miss Helen, your father was as dear to me as any brother could be, and I would like to be to his daughter the friend that he was to me. I want to ask you a few plain, honest questions, for which I beg as plain and honest answers."

Helen Wakefield lifted her soft brown eyes to the old man's face with a look of almost filial confidence.

"I know that you were papa's best and dearest friend, and I will answer any questions you may ask me as I would answer him."

"Thank you, my dear child; I don't think you will ever regret the confidence you place in me. Oscar Dalton has been paying you particular attention for some time; has he ever said that he loved you?"

The color came and went in the sweet young face; it was evidently a hard confession to make, but she was too frank and truthful for evasion or deceit.

"No, sir; not in words, though he asked me if I loved him."

"Did he ever ask you to marry him?"

"No, sir; but I am sure that he means it—I am sure that he loves me!"

Mr. Strong gazed compassionately on the agitated face of the speaker.

"I think he does, as well as he is capable of loving; but Oscar Dalton is incapable of true, unselfish affection for any one, as his conduct proves."

Here Mr. Strong proceeded to relate the substance of the conversation he had had with young Dalton the day before, concluding with these words:

"Now, my dear child, you must see how unworthy this man is of a true woman's heart. Supposing he marries you, as he may condescend to do, after waiting till it suits his convenience, what guarantee have you for happiness in such a nature as this? You now have an opportunity of settling yourself well and happily in life, which, perhaps may never occur again. Mr Irving is a man of whose love any woman may be proud. He has avowed his love openly and honorably, and offered you his hand in marriage. It remains to be seen whether you will wreck your whole life for the sake of a man who has shown so conclusively how lightly he holds your peace and happiness."

A few evenings after, Mr. Dalton called upon Miss Wakefield.

He was so frequent a visitor that he walked into the parlor unannounced, as was his usual habit, counting confidently on the welcome that had hitherto always greeted him.

To his surprise, he found that Helen was not alone; a fine-appearing, pleasant-looking gentleman was there, with whom she seemed to be on the best of terms. With this surprise was mingled a feeling of anger at this unlooked-for intrusion on his long-established rights.

But Helen did not seem to think that he had any right to be displeased, or, indeed, to take any cognizance of the fact. Her manner, though pleasant and courteous, was perfectly cool and unembarrassed.

Several times did Dalton try to engage her in exclusive conversation, or to assume something of the old freedom that custom had made him consider as a right; he was quietly met and baffled at every point. There was an invisible barrier between them against which he inwardly chafed, but could not pass.

In spite of all his efforts, he began to consider himself as the intruder, finding his position to be so awkward as to be forced to forego the resolution he had formed to outstay his rival, as he began to fear this man to be.

He felt, however, with as thoroughly an uncomfortable a feeling at his heart as he ever experienced in his life.

Helen's conduct puzzled him. Did she intend to throw him overboard? or was she trying to arouse his jealousy so as to bring him to the point?

The vanity which was a strong element in his character made him incline to the latter supposition.

The next evening he called again.

"Miss Helen is not at home to any one this evening," said the servant who answered his ring.

"But, Susan, you know she is always at home to *me,*" said Dalton, with his most persuasive tone and smile.

"So I thought, sir," responded Susan, rather dubiously, not a little puzzled at the strange turn affairs were taking; "but the orders is not to admit nobody."

As Dalton passed the parlor windows, which were lighted, he saw the shadow of a man on the curtains. Near it was that of the woman who he now knew was dearer to him than all the world beside.

"It's the same fellow that was here the other evening—confound him!" he muttered.

He determined to have an explanation with Helen—to make a frank avowal of his love and intentions.

Though some fears mingled with his hopes the latter preponderated. He recalled the confession of her love for him, into which he had entrapped her. True, he had taken this assurance, giving her only husks in return, but it had been precious to him, nevertheless, and was now doubly so—like every other blessing, the possibility of its loss enhancing its value.

As he thought of all Helen's womanly gifts and graces, a feeling almost akin to horror came over him at the idea of losing her forever.

Dalton lost no time in putting his resolution into practice.

Not the faintest tinge of color broke into Helen's cheeks as she listened, nor did her eyes waver as they met those that were fixed so earnestly upon her.

"Your avowal has come too late, Mr. Dalton. I have pledged my heart and hand to John Irving."

"Oh, say not so, Helen! You surely must have known that I loved you—that it has long been the first and dearest wish of my heart to make you my wife?"

"How should I know that? You never told me so."

"Not with my lips, perhaps; but I have told my love, and all that it sought, in looks and ways far more expressive than the most eloquent words."

"I had no right to take any such declaration, and you no right to expect it of me."

"But, Helen, you once said that you loved me."

For the first time the face flushed, even to the temples.

"I did—to my shame I confess it, being warranted by no such assurance from you. But that is something that is past. To the man whose love has been so openly and freely proffered I have given in return my whole heart. I repeat it—your avowal has come too late!"

And often, during all the lonely, loveless years that followed did Oscar Dalton hear these words echoing through the desolate chambers of his heart—"*It is too late!*"

THE former Chief of Police of Terre Haute, Ind., was recently married under unusual circumstances. His little son, tired of living without a mother, suggested to his father the lady whom he would accept as a stepmother. The lady was sought, and listened to the singular proposition.—She awakened her little daughter and laid the subject before her. The child consented to her mother's marriage, and it took place the very next day.

ENOCH ARDEN IN UTAH.

BY THE "FAT CONTRIBUTOR."

Tennyson has much to answer for in writing "Enoch Arden." Since that poem was published Enoch Ardens have been turning up all over the country. Men seem to marry wives and then embark on distant voyages, just to see if they won't give them up for dead and marry again, which they generally do; and no sooner are they comfortably settled in their new home than that good-for-nothing Enoch comes sneaking back to claim his wife and make trouble in the family.

They have had an Enoch Arden affair in nearly every State in the Union, according to the newspapers, but I recently got hold of a case that eclipses anything in that line ever heard of. It is the most complicated and aggravating case of Enoch Arden that has happened yet.

It occurred in Utah, and the parties lived in Salt Lake City. But it wasn't one solitary Annie Lee that Enoch married, as you may suspect, for he not only married Annie Lee, but Mary Ann Lee and Katharine Jane Lee, and Sallie Lee—in short, he married all the girls old Lee had, something like a dozen. My informant, a venerable Mormon, who was well acquainted with the circumstances, gave me a touching account of the affair. The real names of the parties I have forgotten, but that don't signify. Those Tennyson employed will do as well as any in telling the story. "Know 'em all," said the old Mormon—"Ene Arden, Phil. Ray and the Lee girls. Seen 'em playin' together by the Lake many a time when they were children."

Who, with any animation at all, can fail to picture them as they played keeping house, in the "narrow cave run in beneath the cliff" that Tennyson spoke of. "Enoch host one day, Philip the next," while Annie and her little sister were little wives to both alternately. Then the anger and grief of Philip when Enoch, stronger made, would hold possession for a week. The old man told me in his simple way how, as they grew up, both came to love those Lee girls, but they favored Enoch—that is to say, the majority of them—and I could imagine the scene "on the golden autumn eventide," as the young folks were out gathering beech nuts, when Philip Ray,

"————as he climbed the hill,
Just where the prone edge of the wood began
To feather toward the hollow,"

saw Enoch down on his knees before Annie and her eleven sisters—who leaven'd the lump as you might say—holding their soft hands in his beseeching them to marry him. And when with their twenty-four cheeks suffused in blushes, they consented, and Enoch rising to his feet clasped them all to his bosom in one wild, passionate embrace, Philip "crept down into the hollows of the woods," beat all hollow. He could hear Enoch waking the echoes of the woods with his triumphant hosanna! and then he knew whose Annie she was, not to mention the rest of the girls.

"So these were wed, and merrily rang the bells," and Enoch was in the possession of twelve lovely and affectionate wives. For a time all things seemed to conspire together to make him happy. His mother-in-law—for he had several—came to live with him and made home a little paradise, as is their wont. His wives' brothers visited him for weeks at a time, smoked his cigars, drank his cider and borrowed money of him. But uninterrupted bliss is not for mortals here below. Reverses came, sometimes two at a birth. He saw his family increasing and his income diminishing. He was not a sea-faring man, as Tennyson's Enoch was, but the next thing to it—he drove stage. But the Pacific railroad was completed one day; the stages were hauled off, and Enoch was left without employment.

It is unnecessary to make too long a story of this, Enoch, unable to support his numerous increasing family determined to seek his fortune in a distant land, although there was plenty of land near home that he might have worked with profit.

After setting his wives up in a newsstand, he left for the diamond fields of South Africa. Why a man who hardly knew how a diamond feels in America should want to try those fields in South Africa, is more than I can tell, but that was his business. His ambition was to make money and give his children a better bringing up than his had been, or their mothers'. He wanted them to know more than to marry a whole family as he had done.

Months, years fled, and not a word from Enoch. The periodical business proved a failure, and the Arden family were plunged into poverty. The distressed wives were urged to consult a medium and ascertain the whereabouts of Enoch, but, having joined the temperance crusade, they were opposed to calling up *Arden' spirits.*

In the meantime Philip Ray got into the habit of dropping in to spend an evening with his former sweethearts. He offered to educate the children, which he did—at a free school hard by. And he kept them supplied with flour from his mill—because the *flour* of the family, as it were. As time passed and Enoch came not, neither "played in" any of his diamonds, his wives gradually came to the conclusion that he was dead. Then Philip urged them to marry him. They refused for some time, but at length one of them dreamt she saw Enoch "under the palm," and construing this to mean that if he wasn't dead he was palming himself off on the simple maidens of South Africa for a single man, which was infinitely worse, they married Philip out of spite. The oldest boy, John Philip, (being of a convivial turn), the boys called him "Johnny Philip the bowl," he kicked against it a little—said (he didn't like the Ray family very much—but was brought over, and finally allowed, in the classic language of the West, that he would "Stand the Rays."

"So these were wed, and merrily rang the bells,
Merrily rang the bells, and they were wed."

But the hearts of those twelve doubly married wives didn't beat merrily any more. Suppose Enoch should pop in some day holding a flush of diamonds, how could they ever forgive themselves for throwing him off? This was the shadow always lingering at the door.

Let us hurry to the denouement. Enoch did come, as the reader might know. He didn't bring any diamonds, or much else; for he pawned them, together with his watch, to pay his fare home. He was a broken man—dead broke! Ah, how vividly the picture rises in one's mind of Enoch's return—how he learned the story of Philip Ray's marriage with the numerous Mrs. Ardens, and how one night he stole up to the house and looked in upon their happiness through the window. If Tennyson's Enoch was overwhelmed with grief and despair when contemplating one wife married to his rival, what must have been the feelings of this poor Mormon in beholding a dozen similarly circumstanced.

There they were, every wife he ever had—one making tea for Philip, another preparing his toast, another airing his dressing-gown, while all were vieing with each other in doing some kindly office for their lord and master. He recognized among the children some of his own with whom he was best acquainted before he left, but the younger ones all bore an unmistakable likeness to Philip, who sat in Enoch's own easy chair and in Enoch's own slippers before the fire, reading his evening paper. What did this poor broken-hearted wanderer do? Did he steal back to his lodgings, repressing the agony of his heart, "beating it in upon his weary brain, as though 'twere the burden of a song," not to tell 'em, never to let 'em know? Did he change his name and do chores around the tavern for his board until he died, blessing his wives, Philip and the whole lot with his last breath?

Not much he didn't. He wasn't that sort of an Enoch. He just gave a whoop and jumped in among them like a Rocky Mountain wild cat.

"You Phil Ray, you git!"

Before he knew what he was about, Enoch had him by his collar and the slack of his pants, which was all the "slack" he would take of Philip anyhow, and slung him into the street. Then followed Philip's boots, duster, hair-dye, meerschaum pipe, "bitters," night-shirt, gum-shoes, and other articles that came readily to hand.

"You now, Susan Maria, Mary Jane, Sal, and the rest of you, dance around and git me some supper. Thought I was dead, did ye? I'll show you who runs this ranche. The old man's back ag'in!"

He made it lively for several days "settin' things to rights," as he called it.

Philip disappeared and hasn't been seen since. It is supposed that he has gone to the diamond fields to see how it is himself.

Harmony has been restored in that Arden family, notwithstanding the mixed resemblance among the children on their father's side. But Tennyson couldn't have constructed his poem on the Salt Lake model.

A Betting Mourner.

A lake steamer was being repaired and repainted near one of the wharves of a western city. A single narrow plank served for communication with the shore. A large quantity of white lead was provided for the painters, and one night, before going ashore, two of them, whom we shall call Smith and Jones, thought they would appropriate some of it to their own use. So they tied a strong twine around their overalls at the ankle, and filled in the space between their trowsers and overalls with forty pounds, more or less, of white lead. Going ashore in the dusk of the evening, and walking clumsily in consequence of the unusual heavy loading, Jones stumbled overboard into the lake. Of course he sank like a mill-stone. The alarm was given, and immediately there were boats got out, and every preparation made for the rescue. Meantime, Smith stood on shore, loudly bewailing.

"Oh, dear, dear! Jones is drowned! His poor wife and five little ones—what will become of them? And Jones is dead! Oh, dear, dear!"

"What are you blubering about?" said a bystander. "Don't you see they are getting ready to haul him out? He's got to rise three times, you know."

"Wh—what's that you say?" said Smith. "I tell you Jones ain't drowned—he'll be rescued. He's got to come up three times."

"Got to come up three times!" repeated Smith, pulling out his money, and changing his whining tone to one of excited interest. "Bet you the stamps he don't come up once!"

A DETROIT stone-cutter keeps ready made gravestones, inscribed: —— Smith. Aged — years.

A War of Races Among News Boys.

The Atlantic (Georgia) Herald, in much distress of mind, thus presents the situation forced upon an important class of that community: The manager of the Herald office, who from behind the tranquil counter studies the moods of the Herald's customers, has been alarmed for some days past at unmistakable signs of disapproval of either his course or the course of the great paper whose finances he manages.

These shrewd, hot-headed young Arabs have transacted their business of late in a scornful and forbidding way that, to his calm eye, foreboded a storm.

They used to come bursting into the office in a jolly, harum scarum way, their faces bright with the fresh air of dawn, and their eyes kindled in the morning's first flush, and flinging down their shinplasters with some such cheerful remark as:

"Skin me out twenty of your best, old man?"

Or some such affectionate inquiry as:

"How does the old thing wiggle to-day, boss?"

Or a tender piece of advice like:

"Colonel, it 'ld be good for yer to make them locals slap in a little more o' the red-hot."

For the past week though it's all changed. In a stately and sullen way they march up to the counter. With the air of ragged Princes they slap the money down, and, with condescension beaming from every feature:

"Gimme ten!"

On Sunday the storm burst.

In the calm and hush of the Sabbath morning two intrepid little rascals—a committee from a back alley commune—walked up to the counter:

"Mr. Smith, you've got to quit selling papers to niggers!"

The declaration of war was made—an ultimatum promptly spit out.

"Quit selling papers to negroes! Why?"

"Well we've all settled that we won't run with niggers. The Constitution don't sell to niggers, and their boys laugh at us when we have to holler the Herald 'longside o' black fellers. Them niggers don't know nothin' 'bout the business. Men kin cheat 'em and scare 'em out, and git their papers for nothin' almost. You never see a nigger boy hardly ever that kin tell whether he's made anything or not when he's sold out. A heap of men won't buy from us; they wait for nigger boys 'cause they know they kin cheat them out and git the news for nothing. We won't run with 'em. You must quit sellin' to 'em."

"But will it be right to refuse the little darkeys a chance to make their living?" said the mellow-hearted manager.

"Oh, yes sir! You see they run the street-carts. They have this job, and they won't let white boys in. You never see a white fellow pushing a street-cart, 'cause the niggers won't let 'em. One or two white ones has tried it, and they drive 'em out. They break his cart, and catch him off, and whip him, till he has to quit.—Now, our boys 'es had a talk about it, and is determined, as the niggers keep us out of the street-cart business, that we will keep them out of the paper business. It ain't no use to whip 'em. They don't mind it, less you nearly kill 'em; and then the police will catch you. So we fixed up to come and tell you, you musn't let 'em have any papers when they call for 'em; and you musn't. We won't run with 'em at all."

The manager promised to take the matter under the serious consideration it merited, and the advocates of the Arabs retired. As they passed out of the door, one of them threw in a parting shout, to wit:

"I say, some o' these nigger fellers is running the boot-black business, too.—There ain't a white boy in it. Remember that!"

"ROOTIN' ROUND" IN A POOR PASTURE.—When Washington Smith studied medicine a great deal of difficulty was experienced in procuring dead bodies for dissection, and the students at the college used to make forays upon the cemeteries at night for the purpose of maintaining the supply. One day they heard of the interment of a person who died of a mysterious malady, and they determined to resurrect the remains. That night Smith and his friends started out without a lantern, but with plenty of spades and shovels. When they came to the place and saw the white marble tombstones, they climbed over the fence and after a while found a spot where the earth was apparently fresh. Then they began to dig. They dug for two hours, and went down about twenty feet. After they had excavated a big enough hole to make a couple of cellars and a rifle pit, they concluded that they must have been at the wrong spot. They picked out another place where the ground had been upturned, and after nearly bursting a blood vessel apiece and getting out a few hundred tons of dirt, they knocked off, and as they sat down on the edge of the hole to rest, and wipe off the perspiration, they expressed their astonishment at the scarcity of bodies in that particular burial ground. It was getting on toward morning then but they determined to try once more. Just as they removed the first shoveful of earth, Smith, who had been wandering around the place meanwhile, suddenly said, in a mournful voice:

"Boys, I think we had better go home now."

"Why? What for?" they asked.

"Well, I think anyhow we'd better knock off now on account of various things."

"What do you mean? What d' you want to go home for?" asked the crowd.

"Well," said Smith, "I think it would be judicious for several reasons, but principally because we've been rootin' 'round here all night in a marble yard."

They did go home. They had gotten over the wrong fence, the cemetery being a few steps farther down the road. The members of the class who went out after breakfast to see how the ruins looked by daylight, said that while the owner of the marble yard did not invent any new kind of swearing when he came to business, he infused into the old variety a very unusual and picturesque scenery.

A MAN applied for a divorce at Burlington, Vt., the other day because his better half had deserted him, saying that she didn't "propose to leave York State to go and live with a lot of d——d blue bellied Vermont gum chawers."

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - June 19, 1874.

THE aged and highly respected wife of Hon. Simon Cameron died in Harrisburg on Friday last. She was over seventy years of age and was beloved and honored by all who knew her.

IN the Senate of the United States, on Monday last, the bill to enable the people of Colorado territory to form a constitution and State government preparatory to admission into the Union as a State, was defeated by a vote of 21 yeas to 32 nays.

JOHN L. CADWALADER has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State in place of J. Bancroft Davis. He is a native of Philadelphia, but ever since his admission to the bar has resided in New York. He is a personal friend of Secretary Fish, to whom, it is said, he is indebted for his nomination.

THE terms of patents for the manufacture and exclusive right to sell sewing machines being about to expire, and Congress having refused an extension of the patents, it may be anticipated that in the near future these labor-saving and useful machines will be sold at a moderate price and yet amply remunerate the proprietors of the establishments where they are manufactured.

IN the Illinois Republican State Convention, on Wednesday of last week, a resolution was carried unanimously which reiterated the platform of 1872 in regard to an early resumption of specie payment.—This is directly contrary to the views expressed by Senator Logan in the U. S. Senate, and also what was supposed to be the views of the great majority of the party in that State. A resolution was also passed in opposition to the Temperance law in force in that State.

ON last Saturday, in the House of Representatives at Washington, a vote was taken on the passage of the supplementary civil rights bill, which had previously passed the Senate, and under the rule of the House it was defeated by a vote of 140 yeas to 91 nays—two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative. This bill was the cherished project of the late Charles Sumner, and is a remnant of his unfinished business in that direction in the Senate. It has been the subject of much discussion in Congress for three years, as well as throughout the public press of the country, and especially so in the Southern States, against whose common school system it aimed a fatal blow, and therefore created intense excitement as well as the most bitter opposition. It did not even meet with any warm endorsement in the North, especially in the cities. We are gratified that the question has been definitely settled so far as the present Congress is concerned. It was well understood at Washington that if the bill had passed both Houses, Grant was determined to veto it.

IN the Senate of the United States, on last Saturday, the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported and passed the House joint resolution to purchase, for the sum of $300, the gold watch presented to Lafayette by General Washington, and authorizing the restoration thereof to the heirs of Lafayette. There is a most singular history connected with this watch, the details of which we read about a year ago, but the main facts of which we have forgotten. Our recollection is that the watch was presented by Washington to Lafayette during the American revolution, and when Lafayette revisited this country in 1826, still retaining and carrying it, he either lost it, or it was stolen from him, in Nashville, during his journey through the Southwest. It is now, and for years has been, by a singular and well connected train of circumstances, in the possession of a pawnbroker in Louisville. There is no manner of doubt about its identity, as it has engraven upon it the honored names of Washington and Lafayette, just as they were originally ordered to be placed there by George Washington. This action of Congress is a fit and honorable tribute to the memory of Lafayette, whose services in the war of the Revolution can never be forgotten by the American people.

THE administration of the affairs of the District of Columbia under its Governor, A. L. Shepherd, and his associates, has become so flagrantly and notoriously corrupt, that Congress, at the session just closed, abolished it and passed an act authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners for its government. On Monday Grant nominated as these Commissioners this same man Shepherd, ex-Postmaster General Dennison, of Ohio, and Henry J. Blow, ex-member of Congress from Missouri. Both Dennison and Blow are gentlemen of high character and admitted integrity, but Shepherd, who is an intimate personal friend of Grant, is a man after the style of William M. Tweed, who robbed the people of New York of millions of dollars, just as Shepherd has plundered the people of the District of Columbia. The joint committee of Congress fully investigated the charges against him and were so well satisfied of his guilt that they unanimously recommended the abolition of the government of which he was the corrupt head. And now, under the new arrangement, Grant insults Congress and the tax-payers of the District by appointing this man Shepherd to again take a part in the management of its affairs. We regard his nomination as a most wanton and inexcusable outrage.

P. S. After a two hours' debate the Senate *rejected* Shepherd's nomination by a vote of 36 to 6. This is a most terrible rebuke to Grant, but it was richly deserved. Ex-Senator A. G. Cattell, of New Jersey, was then nominated and confirmed.

NO SANE MAN believes that Grant will be elected a *third* time to the Presidency, but that he himself thinks that he can, and that he is shaping his policy to the accomplishment of that purpose, has a great many believers throughout the country. It would be against all former precedent since the organization of the government.

Robert Bonner, the proprietor of the *New York Ledger*, has always been a warm personal friend and supporter of Gen. Grant. Bonner is wealthy and is the owner of some of the most remarkable as well as fastest trotting horses in the country, the most notable of which is the world renowned "*Dexter*." Whenever Grant has heretofore visited New York, his friend Bonner was promptly on hand to give him a glorious ride in his light buggy behind Dexter, or some other one of his unrivalled horses. But Bonner cannot stand the third term programme, and in his paper of last week expresses himself on that subject as follows:

Without being particularly demonstrative in politics, this journal favored Gen. Grant for President. He is now serving his second term. No President has ever served more than two terms. George Washington, the Father of his Country and its first President, was the first to set the example of declining even to be a candidate for the third term. This voluntary relinquishment of power has been regarded by many as the crowning glory of his most illustrious character.

John Adams, the second President, was not re-elected, and consequently served but a single term.

Thomas Jefferson, our third President and author of the Declaration of Independence, followed the example of Washington. So did James Madison, than whom no man acted a more important part in the formation and establishment of our Constitution. So did James Monroe.

John Quincy Adams, like his father, was elected only once.

This brought us to the time of Andrew Jackson. The opposition to him was very violent, but the support of him was still more powerful. He had been a military man, and possessed an iron will. It began to be reported, and soon became pretty generally believed, that he would seek a third term. But the old hero took an early occasion, in a message to Congress, to disclaim any such intention, and thus promptly to silence what he evidently regarded as a scandal.

Van Buren was elected but once.

Harrison and Taylor both died soon after entering upon their respective terms.

Tyler and Fillmore were never elected President, but succeeded as Vice-President, the former to Harrison, the latter to Taylor.

Franklin Pierce was not so much as nominated for re-election. Neither was Buchanan.

Lincoln was assassinated after entering upon his second term; and Johnson, who succeeded him, barely squeezed through, after impeachment, a single term.

Thus we see in the long line of Presidents there is no precedent to be found for even so much as an attempt to be elected a third term. To be sure, there is no provision in our written Constitution against a third term. But the tradition which limits the office of President to eight years has become so fixed and sanctified in the minds of the people by the uniform example of our greatest men that it possesses all the force of a constitutional provision. Any attempt to depart from it now would be looked upon with well-grounded suspicion as the first treacherous step toward the overthrow of liberty and the foundation of empire.

We do not doubt that such a movement would be met by a crushing defeat. But this would not be all. The popular reprobation would blacken and brand the name of him who should seek to be satiated by a longer lease of power than that which Washington and Jefferson and Madison and Monroe and Jackson found sufficient to fill the measure of their ambition. No reputation is so high that it cannot be sacrificed. Arnold was unquestionably one of the greatest generals of the Revolution, but beneath the obloquy and infamy which cover him, even his military genius is lost to view.

At the end of eight years General Grant will quietly walk out of the White House, or he will forever place himself outside of the esteem of the American people.

THE following resolutions were adopted at the convention of the Catholic State Temperance Association which was held in Pittsburgh last week:

Resolved, That we have viewed with alarm the wide spread influence of intemperance throughout the land, and that we pledge ourselves, both individually and collectively, to make use of all fair and legitimate means to extirpate it from our midst.

Resolved, That the Catholic clergy throughout the State are entitled to our lasting gratitude for their increasing efforts in behalf of temperance, and we hereby extend to them the lasting gratitude of ourselves, in convention assembled, and solicit for them the thanks of all who love virtue and eschew vice.

Resolved, That temperance is a subject of great importance, not only to the county and state, but also to the nation, and we regard all efforts that point to the eradication of this vice as beginning in the individual and in the family, and thus diffused throughout the country. In other words, let each one correct himself, and all will be corrected.

Resolved, That we wholly and entirely separate temperance and politics and shall labor assiduously to hinder the one from infringing upon the other.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE statement that a complete reconciliation has taken place between the President and Carl Schurz, through the intervention of Senator Jones, of Nevada, is entirely without foundation. Senator Jones says he has no knowledge of any such attempted reconciliation. It is therefore like the reported settlement of all former personal and political difficulties between Simon Cameron and John W. Forney. If Schurz and Grant can come together on friendly political terms after what has taken place in Congress during the last three years, then oil and water can mix, and that is simply impossible.—There is a gulf, wide and impassable, in political affairs between Gen. Grant and his corrupt administration and Carl Schurz, the able and incorruptible Senator from Missouri.

IN the United States Senate, on the 11th inst., Senator Thurman said:

"If the passage of the bill would stop discussion on the currency question and make people stop talking about what kind of money they were going to have, and go to work and earn it, it would do good; but I do not think it would have that effect."

This language, the money editor of the New York *Herald* says, "embodies a volume of truth that needs no further consideration. It strikes the key-note of every possible real and permanent improvement in our present financial, commercial and industrial condition. 'Go to work and earn.' It is the whole thought in a nutshell. In other words, we must produce more than we expend. It is the solution of the problem—the true and only way out of our troubles. The President and Congress can do but little good."

CONGRESS finally adjourned on Tuesday last at 6 P. M.

Shackling the Press.

The Senate has passed a bill which is intended to intimidate the press of the country. The language of the bill is not calculated to arrest the attention of the casual reader, much less to excite his fears. It simply provides that when a company, or individual, doing business in one State of the Union has an agent in any other portion of the Union, service of a writ upon such agent shall be considered service upon such company or individual.

This bill grew out of the hostility of members of Congress to the newspapers. It was by means of the fearless press of the country that the monstrous iniquities perpetrated by Congress have been exposed. But for the publication of the facts relating to the Credit Mobilier stock-jobbers, the Sanborn contracts, the Washington Ring and the salary-grabbers, the people might have remained in ignorance of how they were being robbed. The opportunities and facilities for plundering the people were diminished by reason of the exposure of these great fraudulent transactions and members of Congress became correspondingly incensed. If they brought libel suits against the editors at the places where the journals were published, they knew that they were likely to lose them because the juries would be composed of honest men selected from the bodies of the respective counties and the judges would be men of learning and probity. But not so if they could try these suits at Washington. There, judges and juries are moulded according to the notions of the Administration. They feel that they are dependent upon the men who hold the reins of government and those who make the laws, for the bread they eat, the clothes they wear, the improvement which have enchanced the value of their property, the trade which lines their pockets with greenbacks, and the privileges and distintion which they have gained in the social circle. Hence, the author of words written, reflecting upon the character of Washington officials, would of necessity, have to be punished, and that too, severely. The New York journalist who dared, therefore, to publish an article in his journal, narrating in plain words the facts about some stupendous and corrupt jobs, would be summoned, through his Washington agent, to appear in a Washington court and answer to the angry official in damages for such a publication. He might be continually harassed with suits until he would naturally come to the conclusion that, rather than lose all the property he owned, he must suppress the truth and allow crime to flourish in secret, the criminals to grow rich upon their plunder and pass in society as Christian statesmen.

Such was the reasoning of the corrupt gang which rules the now decaying Republican organization. If the bill became a law editors must take a tremendous responsibility upon their shoulders in exposing crime, or deprive the people of the facts which point the way to the condemnation of unworthy public servants.

It was by a free press that Tweedism received its death-blow in New York City. It was by a free press that the San Domingo job was branded with the infamy that caused a halt in the project of annexation. It was by a free press that the Christian statesmen whose hands were smirched with Credit Mobilier stock were singled out for popular reprobation. It was by a free press that the Sanborn–Jayne–Sawyer–Richardson exposures were made which drove an incompetent Secretary from his post and repealed the infamous moiety bill. It was by a free press that Shepherd and his leprous crew were held up to the public gaze as plunderers to the extent of twenty million dollars and the form of government in the District of Columbia, devised for this purpose, was abolished.

Can the people afford to allow the press to be shackled? A horrid gangrene is eating away the flesh from the body politic. Shall it go on unchecked and no alarm of danger be sounded? Corruption is here, there, every where throughout the nation. And it now seeks to shelter itself, so that it may pursue its work unmolested, behind such arbitary enactments as that upon which we are now commenting. If the people wish to know the truth, so that they may act upon it as seems to them the best for their own interests, let them keep the public journals independent. Whilst they guard the citizens against the licentiousness of the press, let them see to it that its liberty is preserved.—*Chambersburg Valley Spirit.*

FOLLOWING is and abstract of the new currency bill reported by the conference committee, which passed the Senate on Friday and the House on Saturday, and has since received the endorsement of the President:

The first five sections of the bill reported are nearly identical with the bill reported by the previous conference committee. The provisions in section seven of that bill, limiting the amount of legal tender notes to $382,000,000, is retained. The three other sections of the bill are almost identical with the bill transmitted to the committee on banking and currency by Mr Knox, the controller of the currency, on the 3d of February last, except that the present bill provides for the redistribution of $55,000,000, instead of $25,000,000. The bill also differs from the previous conference bill in striking out all of the bill referring to the retirement of legal tender notes as national bank notes are issued, and the redemption of national bank notes in coin or in United States bonds at any future period.

The bill provides for the redemption of national bank notes at the treasury, in amounts of $1,000, and at the counters of banks upon presentation, but abolishes the present system of redemption agencies in the redemption of national bank notes in sums less than $1,000, can only take place at the counter of the bank, while by the present law mutilated or other notes may be redeemed in any amounts at the redemption agencies in the different cities.

The present bill releases the reserve required to be held on account of circulation. The average amount of cash reserve required to be held for circulation by national banks is estimated to be about $30,000,000, but the national banks on the 1st of May last held in excess of cash reserve on circulation and deposits about $48,000,000 over the present requirements of the law, and it is estimated that, even with the repeal of this provision, the banks, in the aggregate, will continue to hold an excess beyond its requirements, so that the total amount of reserve released by the operation of the bill will probably not exceed $15,000,000.

The amount of national bank notes in circulation of banks which are in liquidation and which have closed business is more than $5,000,000. The bill provides for the assorting and return of these notes to the treasury for redemption, and it is estimated that, in addition to this amount, not more than $12,000,000 will need to be withdrawn from the New England states during the present year for the purpose of supplying applications from the west and south. Of the circulation to be withdrawn, about $2,000,000 will be taken from banks in New York, and $6,000,000 from banks in Baltimore, and the balance from New England.

TOOTHACHE proceeds from ague in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger, wet with *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, heat the face well, and lap flannel wet with the liniment on the face, also put a little of the liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.

—Ortwein, the murderer of the Hamnett family, was tried in the Pittsburgh courts last week and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

A Mathematical Marvel.

AN UNTAMED MISSOURI BOY AS A READY RECKONER.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Tabo, Mo., says: We have quite a marvel of a man in our community, a natural mathematician.—His name is Reuben Field. Having heard of him frequently through farmers and others, who got him to do their figuring, I determined a short time ago to make him a visit, and to ascertain for myself if the stories told of him were true.—I am free to confess that at first I was fully as incredulous as many readers of this paragraph will be; in fact, would not have believed statements made concerning him had not the authority been undisputably good. Proceeding to Fayetteville, the small village in which he lives, I inquired for "Reub," and was told that he was in town, and was shown his residence, toward which I made my way.—When nearly there I met a young man, apparently about twenty-five years of age, walking a little lame, and seeming to be leisurely and vacantly gazing about, and accosted him with: "Does Reuben Fields live in that house yonder?" "Yes, sir." "Well, I've heard that Reub was a great calculator, and I must go and see him," and I started forward, when he stopped me with—"I'm him." "Well, Reub," said I, "I have a few questions I would like to have you answer, and will make it worth your while to do so." Gazing around, he answered: "That's all right," and remarked that he could "count" anything he could understand. I may here remark that he cannot read or write a letter or figure; he said if he could he would lose his gift. He cannot explain anything, but says he has a numeration table away on "beyond the books." He remarked: "You commence at the bottom and work up—I commence at the top and work down; It is easier falling out of a tree than climbing one." He frequently observes: "If I could read and write, I shouldn't know any more than you do." It is said he never makes mistakes. Of all the questions I gave him, he made but one, and he corrected that on recounting.

The following are some of the questions asked him: If, to the time past noon, there be added its ½, 1-3 and 2-5, the sum will be equal to 1-6 of the time to midnight, what is the hour? Divide $11.50 between two persons so that one shall have 75c. more than the other. A tree 136 feet long fell and was broken into two pieces, two-thirds of the longer piece equals three-quarters of the length of each piece? What is the interest of 1 cent for one day at 6 per cent. per annum. What is the exact length of one side of a square acre?—These questions were all correctly answered, his answer to the last being, "It can't be told."

I then said: "Reub, I hear that you can tell what day of the week any given date was, or will be; is that so?" "Yes, sir." "What was July 1, 1868?" "Wednesday," "Correct." "What was the 22d of January, 1848?" "Sunday." "What day will the 4th of July come on this year?" "Saturday." "New Years?" "Friday." "All right." "I have also heard, Reub, that you can tell the hour at any time of day or night. Is that so?" "Yes, sir." "What time is it now?" "It is 17 minutes past 2 o'clock, railway time—sun time is 13 minutes slower." We walked around town, and he gave me the hour several times, correctly each time, within two or three minutes. Several times he called on citizens of the place to attest the truth of his statements, which they did. One of the leading citizens of the place told me he had tried "Reub" on the time question on both clear and cloudy days, and also on dark nights, and he always gave the correct time. Reuben asked the gentleman we were talking with to write down a column of figures, which he did; they were then read to him, thirteen numbers, two figures in each number, and he at once gave their sum, and could repeat the numbers in the order in which they were writen, either forward or backward.

The tax collector got Reuben to look over his work last fall, and Reuben said that he could remember the numbers in the columns and the sum yet. County clerks have sent from Kansas for him to help straighen their their books. A wholesale firm in Kansas City heard of him and sent for him to do some invoicing. He told them he could do the work of ten men in making computations. They told him if he could he should have the pay of ten men. He mounted a high stool with the clerks around him, and kept them giving the number of articles, price of each, and taking down his answers. They gave him $45 for his day's work. A firm in Fayetteville selling out took an invoice of their goods. Reub was sick at the time, but they found him out and sent for him; he found a mistake of $300.

A FATHER'S VENGEANCE.—A most terrible vengeance was inflicted on a would-be libertine in Green Bay, Wisconsin, on Saturday. A deaf and dumb daughter of Alf. Smith, of Green Bay, on her return home for a vacation from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Delavan, was approached on the train by a traveling salesman of jewelry named Howe, who made himself agreeable, and subsequently addressed her a letter making improper proposals. The letter fell into the hands of the father, who kept the appointment in place of his daughter. Going to Howe's room at the Beaumont House, and locking the door behind him, so that there should be no escape, he administered to him a most tremendous thrashing. Howe first drew a pistol, but this the angry father seized and threw away. He then jumped on the wretch and pounded him, threw him down, knocked, kicked and flung him around in the most terrible manner. The blood strewed carpet, bed and walls, and Howe was so badly punished that it was at first doubtful if he could recover. He is, however, under the care of physicians, in a way of recovery. Mr. Smith is receiving the congratulations of the whole city.

—Two fatal accidents occurred at Merthyr Tydvil, in Wales, a few days since.—Four men employed at the Cyfartha iron-works met with a dreadful death by the bursting of the breast of a furnace within a few feet of where they were standing. Two were enveloped in the dreadful hot blast and gas from the molten metal, and were literally charred to a cinder instantaneously, their remains having to be raked out. Two others who were near at the time were fearfully burned, and have since died. In the same works, a few hours afterward, an explosion of dynamite occurred. While preparations were being made to blow out a furnace, under the direction of Mr. Urquhart, an explosion from some unaccountable cause suddenly occurred.—One man was blown to atoms. Mr. Urquhart was fatally injured, dying soon after the occurrence, and several men are suffering from severe injuries.

—Shaking hands across the bloody chasm means something in Golden City, Colorado. A military company has been organized there consisting entirely of soldiers of the Federal and Confederate armies. The captaincy has been given to a Colorado Union ex-officer, the first lieutenancy to a rebel, and the second lieutenancy to a Maine man.

The Heroine of Mill River.

We want a new Henriade. The heroine—or, as Charles Lamb would have mildly corrected us, the sheroine—is a hen who made herself famous in the Mill River flood. She has put out of joint—to employ the slang of the nursery—the noses of two persons hitherto famous, Archimedes and the hen who insisted on laying her daily egg on the best bed in Mr. Beecher's farm-house. Everybody has heard how Archimedes sat on a brood of his mathematical conundrums in the very midst of the hurly-burly of the Syracuse siege, and how the hatch and disclose of his abstraction did prove of some danger to him in the shape of a cracked crown. We would repeat the story of Mr. Beecher's hen, if the poet-preacher had not already told it in his own inimitably delightful way. We believe it originally came in as an episode in a sermon of his "On the Perseverance of Saints." But our Mill River hen set a larger example than did this tempestuous creature, and in a nobler way. We know few details of her history. Biddy, we suppose, was her name, and America her nation; Williamsburg was her dwelling-place, and as the sequel will show, presence of mind was her salvation. She had laid seventeen eggs in a barrel, and having done her level best in that line, she was setting on them when the mill-dam burst. In spite of her teeth, the flood bore her along with the awful wreck—with houses and barns, trees and fences, and the bodies of men and beasts—but this steadfast creature never stirred. She knew that Massachusetts expected every hen to do her duty. She was clear grit. So long as her barrel kept out water she would be hanged if she would drown. No one of her sex ever had such confidence in hoops. "Sink or swim," she cried, "survive or perish, I don't give up the ship." What outsiders were doing was none of her business. She was too busy keeping the beams out of her own eye to look after the motes in the eyes of other people. What thoughts may have passed through her mind! Perhaps she whistled as she went, for want of thought. Who knows? How her mother's heart must have trembled! "What," she cried, "must I lose all my pretty chickens by that dam?" If she could have sung, no doubt she would have clucked to herself some ancient lay. Until the barrel was stove she would not deny herself the comfort of a stave. "Give me but what that barrel-hoop bound; Take all the rest the sun goes round." Or something else appropriate. Our hen was carried five miles, and at length the Fates, snubbed and disappointed, dumped the barrel ashore and left it high and dry.—What did the hen do? Did she jump out, and crow and cackle over her ride like a man? Did she scratch off a letter to Barnum offering to make a show of herself? No, she just went on minding her own business, and in due time hatched out every one of her seventeen eggs. Oh fowl most fair! How meekly didst thou bear thy yoke! Many hens have done excellently, but thou excellest them all.

A BLACK SAMPSON.—There is a negro Sampson named Nelson de Lisle in New Orleans. He is a horse dealer by profession, and the trick of his trade is to take possession of horses in an unauthorized manner. He was denominated a horse thief before a court in New Orleans in 1869, and sent to the State prison, where he stayed only six days of the five years awarded him. He broke jail by snapping iron bars as if they had been pine sticks, and carrying the outer gate, and fled and hid. The police have been on the lookout for him, and afraid they would find him. The other day two or three of them got hold of him, but he got loose and laid them out on the pavement with one blow each of his mighty arm. De Lisle then ran, and the cry of "stop thief" was raised, and a gathering crowd surged in pursuit. A policeman fired three shots at him without any apparent effect, but he was at length brought to a halt by running as it were in a crowd of about a thousand men that had collected about him, both before and behind, in his flight. The friction of such a mass was too much for him, and he saw the living wall close around him. He had no jaw-bone of an ass, or any modern weapon to wield, or he might have waded through that thousand men and been free. It took twelve muscular white Americans to take him to the station house, as he kept up a skirmishing fight all the way. He was put in the stocks, and it was found that a pistol ball had passed through his thigh, and a club had indented his forehead over the eye. His vitals, which were covered with a heavy coating of upper leather, were unharmed. The authorities are thinking of putting De Lisle to performing feats of strength for their amusement, as the Philistines did Sampson of old. He is not of exaggerated size, being a little over medium size, but his mould is Herculean and his endurance is equal to that of a steam engine of twenty horse power.

THE GRANGE AND THE CHURCH.—A Milwaukee (Wis.) correspondent of the N. Y. *World* says that the Roman Catholic Church has at last taken action in the matter of its members belonging to the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, several Catholics who had joined the Fox Lake Grange having been notified by the Bishop that their action in so doing was in direct opposition to the rule of the Church forbidding Catholics to take part in organizations of a secret character. As a natural consequence many members have left the grange and as it is understood that similar action will be taken by the other prelates in the Northwest, the effect will be a considerable loss of strength to the order.

Archbishop Alemany, of San Francisco, referred the question home to the Pope some months since, but no reply has as yet been received or published. In Ohio and other States Catholics have generally been warned not to join the grange so long as its secret features were retained. In the Northwest there would seem to have been considerable disinclination on the part of their ecclesiastical superiors to forbid Catholics to join the Order till they were compelled to do so by recent events. Among these may be cited the circulation of a false report that the Pope had permitted the Catholics of Minnesota to join the Order so long as its principles and practices did not prove inconsistent with their religious duties, and the recent open participation of granges in Indiana, Illinois, and other States, in politics.

SHAD.—One day, the early part of this week, an immense school of shad were noticed opposite New Cumberland, a few miles below this point, making their way up the river. The shoal was large enough to create a great wave, and the shad recently caught at McCormick's Island are supposed to be from this same shoal, that were seeking places in the clear, fresh water for spawning. These shad numbering, it is supposed, at least two or three thousand, are supposed to be the legitimate results of the fish ways or ladders at Columbia dam, erected by the Fish Commissioners under the directions of their able Engineer and Manager, Col. Worrall, of this city.—*Harrisburg Evening Mercury.*

THE system frequently gets out of order and should be at once regulated, else other troubles will ensue; when physic is needed take *Parson's Purgative Pills*; they are a safe, wholesome, and natural medicine.

News and Political Items.

—A forlorn hope—That Grant may be of some use as a private citizen.

—A marine disaster in the Sea of Marmosa resulted in the loss of 320 lives.

—The old fashioned woman's crusade—A boy's head and a fine-toothed comb.

—A dairy company at Rahway, N. J., turns out about a ton of suet butter daily.

—Sheboygan has three young ladies who claim to have refused Sartoris when he was a farmer there.

—The ladies of Pennsylvania are doing more towards raising funds for the Centennial exposition than the men.

—There is an old maid in Lowell, Mass., who shows the documents to prove that she has refused over forty offers of marriage.

—Two girls have gone into the green hide business in San Francisco, and are making money. Neither of them is over seventeen.

—The Peoria woman who wanted to throw herself into her husband's grave, a few months ago, has just married a lightning-rod man.

—Chester is the oldest town in Pennsylvania. The title of its town lots extend back through the ownership of Europeans and their descendants to 1645.

—Of the Pennsylvania delegation in the house only four members, Messrs. Magee and Storm, democrats, and Messrs. Scofield and Townsend, republicans, voted against the currency bill.

—Henry Gill shot and killed Mortimer Sullivan at a saloon, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets, New York, on Friday last. Gill was arrested after attempting to shoot Police Officer Sheldon.

—Kitty Camp, of Northbrook, Chester county, keeps a home for disabled and vagrant cats. All sizes, sexes and colors of felines are welcomed and cared for, without money and without price.

—In Omaha a baby ghost is astonishing the people. In a certain house every other night a baby is heard to cry and a cradle to rock, though the family is babyless.—Every other night just at twelve o'clock.

—Duchess of Oneida, a two-year old heifer, purchased by W. J. Alexander, at the New York Mills sale last Fall for $19,000, died on the Alexander farm, Woodford county, N. Y., lately, of pneumonia.

—There is a goose of a hen in Springfield, Ohio, who laid her eggs up in an old apple tree, and when last heard from was sitting on a bough, not comprehending that her eggs went to grass as fast as she laid them.

—A singular coincidence was noted recently in a church at Newburyport, Mass. The pastor called for $40 for a specific object, and when the collection was counted it was found that precisely that sum had been contributed.

—Says a broken-hearted Pennsylvania farmer: "If the new constitution had had a clause inserted outlawing sewing-machine and lightning-rod men it would have been carried by a majority that would have been unanimous."

—A band of crusaders, in San Francisco, while standing on the sidewalk, outside a saloon, broke through and fell a distance of ten feet into the mud below. They were not hurt, but, after extricating themselves, the meeting adjourned abruptly.

—A young fellow living near Bowling Green, Missouri, got into a tight place the other day by marrying a girl not yet thirteen years old. The girl's father and brothers tarred and feathered him and then rode him on a rail out of the country.

—Fifteen persons were killed outright and some two hundred others were more or less injured, many of them fatally, by the giving away of the Central Baptist church, Syracuse, N. Y., during the progress of a strawberry festival on Tuesday night last.

—At Eureka, Nevada, a curious suit for the possession of a child has been going on between two women, both claiming to be its mother. The child is perfectly white, while one of the claimants is a full-boooded negress, and yet the case has lasted for some time.

—Clark Evans, who recently murdered Mr. Holbact, in Green county, Ill., was taken from jail in Carrollton, at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, by a large mob of disguised men, and hanged to a tree near the outskirts of the town. None of the lynchers were recognized.

—The largest locomotive in the world is the "Pennsylvania," on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. The diameter of the cylinder is twenty inches; the stroke twenty-six inches; the number of driving wheels twelve; the diameter of the drivers four feet; the weight of the engine alone sixty tons.

—A patent medicine and steel pen vender, named Pearce, undertook to make a balloon ascension at Allentown on Friday, without bar or basket. He rose 60 feet and dangled around the chimney tops until he slipped from the ropes and fell, breaking both legs and it is supposed injuring himself fatally.

—Of the thirty-seven States in the Union eighteen are under Democratic and eighteen under Republican administrations—Arkansas being neutral ground. Five Territories are Democratic and three Republican. And yet the Rads pretend to think they have seen the funeral procession of the Democratic party!

—Two New Haven fishermen recently drew up a pocketbook which had evidently been in the water for a number of years. It contained several American gold and silver coins, and a roll af bank bills estimated to be worth $1,000. There were no marks sufficiently legible by which its former owner could be identified.

—The Boston *Post* is authority for the statement that a boy in Athol, Mass., is gradually eating himself up. He has been at it with such fatal persistency during the four years of his life as to reduce all the fingers of both hands to raw and bleeding stumps, while of the thumb of the left hand nothing whatever remains.

—Paper flour barrels are being made in Iowa. They are said to be air-tight and water-proof, to weigh much less than the ordinary wooden barrels, and to be able to stand more rough usage. One of the manufacturers predicts that in five years every barrel of western flour will be sent east in barrels made from the straw the wheat grew on.

—The recent hailstorm in Clayton county, Georgia, did much damage. The shingles and boards on the house-tops were split by the hailstones, the crops were demolished, and an immense amount of timber and fencing were blown down. The average depth of the hailstones was about twelve inches. The hailstones were generally about the size of guinea fowls' eggs.

—The Troy *Times* tells the story of a boy thirteen years old, Lewis Smodell by name, who, a week ago, saved one of his little sisters from drowning, and a few days later saved his two other little sisters. Referring to the latter he says: "I don't know how I did manage. They were almost gone when I reached them, and this time I had no help, but I had to get them ashore, and I did just in time."

—The eldest son and heir of lord Petre has renounced the brilliant position to which he was born and the wealth and honors of his birthright, and was ordained, a Jesuit priest in the church of that order in Farm street. He is in his twenty-seventh year. This makes the second heir to a British peerage who is now a Jesuit priest, the other one being the brother and heir of Lord Arundel of Wardour. Lord Petre has estates which yield a revenue of £25,000 a year.

—On last Sunday morning, at 2 A. M., about twelve persons assembled on E street, near the Western Telegraph office, Washington City, to witness a duel between Wm. H. Butler, late Consul General to Egypt, and General Greene. The pistols were loaded, and the seconds were handing them to the principals, when Greene declined to proceed further in the affair, saying it was too dark for him to shoot. It is said the duel will yet take place.

—Michael McCarthy, living in West Twentieth street, New York, while crazed from drink, Friday night, brutally beat and kicked his wife and daughter. He then attempted to stab his wife with a [illegible] and a terrible struggle followed. The wife finally attempted to escape by the window, when McCarthy seized and pushed her out. She fell into the yard, twenty-five feet beneath, and her head struck a [illegible] scantling. At the hospital it was said she could not live.

—A story of a recent discomfiture of Senator Carpenter is going through the papers. Wishing to enjoy a joke, he sent a page to the document room for a copy of the "[illegible]tification bill," telling some of his companions to await the page's return and [illegible] his discomfiture. At the direction of Senator Tipton, who was in the room, the page made his request, the [illegible] sent back with a copy of the Salary [illegible] bill. The smile over the face of the [illegible] Senator was a ghastly one.

—A century plant is Mr. George [illegible]tor, of Hagerstown, Ind. He is 110 years old, very little bent, has a full head of hair, several well preserved teeth, eyesight tolerable, appetite good, though he eats only two meals a day, but he has lost the power of locomotion. Consequently he sits in his easy chair, by a window, and chews tobacco from morning till evening. The habit of masticating he acquired after he was ninety years old, since which time he has failed very fast for twenty years.

—In the Evansville Ind. Journal is a tragic story. A few days ago a Mrs. Kyle, having gone a short distance from the house to wash, took one child, an infant, with her, and left the other at home. A rattlesnake fastened its fangs upon the child's wrist, and baby gave up the ghost. Hurrying home, with the remains in her arms, she found the other child drowned in a tub of water. Her screams startled her husband, who was at work on the roof, [illegible] falling to the ground, he was nearly killed.

—A Florence journal says the Pope has been presented with a copy of an address sent from the United States to Archbishop Ledochowski of Posen. The Holy Father in replying, spoke most cordially of America, and said: "The United States is the country where I am really Pope in the eyes of Government. I am always afraid that European Governments shall oppose or control my acts, whereas I can freely send public documents to the United States without fear of opposition on the part of its Government."

—An act of true heroism was recently performed by George Bellhymer, on the [illegible] River. While he was lying on the hurricane deck in handcuffs, for an alleged larceny, a little girl fell from the deck of the boat into Goose Rapids. Bellhymer immediately sprang overboard, swam to the girl, and after several attempts with his manacled hands, succeeded in holding the child until a boat came to their rescue. The act was witnessed by scores of passengers, who signed a testimonial in honour for the noble act.

—It is estimated that the number of railroad ties in present use in the United States is 150,000,000. A cut of 200 ties to the acre is above the average, and it, therefore, has required the product of [illegible] acres of well-timbered land to furnish the supply. Railroad ties last about five years; 30,000,000 ties are used annually for repairs, taking the timber from 150,000 acres. The manufacture of rolling stock [illegible] of the entire yield of 350,000 acres; a full supply of 500,000 acres more every year. Our railroads are stripping the country at the rate of 1,000,000 acres per annum.

—The act of Congress relating to pensions, which has just become a law by the President's signature, provides for an increase of the pensions of soldiers and sailors who had been totally disabled, [illegible] persons who are now entitled to pensions under existing laws, and who have lost either an arm at or above the elbow or a leg at or above the knee, shall be rated in the second class and shall receive twenty-four dollars per month, provided that no artificial limbs or commutation thereof [illegible] furnished to such persons as shall be entitled to pensions under the act. The act takes effect after June 4th, 1874.

—Very few persons, says the [illegible] Gazette, know that the father of the immense anthracite iron trade is still living. David Thomas, the inventor of the [illegible] furnace, is the oldest citizen of Catasauqua, on the Lehigh river. Before his [illegible] one thought of smelting iron anywhere but in the large cities. Mr. Thomas began experimenting, but without success, [illegible] found the merits of the hot blast [illegible] was in Wales, in 1837, and from his furnace, thus erected, has sprung the anthracite iron trade of Pennsylvania. In 1839, Mr. Thomas came to Mauch Chunk to erect furnaces for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. He settled there, and built furnaces, and engaged in trade, and now at eighty is one of the richest men in the coal regions. He is said to be as active as a man of [illegible], and to think nothing of visiting Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg or New York if they fancy takes him.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—In accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth approved 8th day of April, A. D. 1872, "relating to the collection of taxes in the County of Cambria," notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of the districts named below, that the County Treasurer, in accordance with the second section of said Act, will attend at the places of holding the Borough and Township elections, on the following named days, for the purpose of receiving County, Poor, and State taxes assessed for the year [illegible]

For Croyle township, Monday, July [illegible]
For Wilmore borough, Tuesday, [illegible]
For Summerhill township, Wednesday, [illegible]
For Washington township, Thursday, [illegible]
For Summitville borough, Friday, July [illegible]
For Gallitzin borough, Monday, July [illegible]
For Gallitzin township, Tuesday, July [illegible]
For Ebensburg borough, East Ward, [illegible] day, July 29th.
For Ebensburg borough, West Ward, [illegible] July 30th.
For Cambria township, Friday, July [illegible]
For Munster township, Saturday, August [illegible]
For Jackson township, Tuesday, August [illegible]
For Blacklick township, Wednesday, August [illegible]
For Loretto borough, Thursday, August [illegible]
For Allegheny township, Friday, August [illegible]
For Chest Springs borough, Monday, August [illegible]
For Clearfield township, Tuesday, August [illegible]
For White township, Wednesday, August [illegible]
For Chest township, Thursday and Friday, August 13th and 14th.
For Carrolltown borough, Monday, August [illegible]
For Carroll township, Tuesday, August [illegible]
For Barr township, Wednesday, August [illegible]
For Susquehanna twp., Thursday, August [illegible]

And, in accordance with the second section of said Act, upon all taxes paid to the Treasurer before the 1st day of September, there will be a deduction of FIVE PER CENT., while [illegible] will be added to all unpaid taxes, and placed in the hands of a Constable.

A. D. CRISTE, Treasurer.

Ebensburg, Pa., June 19, 1874.-3t.

JUNIATA HOUSE,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

This well known House has recently been [illegible] by the undersigned, who, having had many years' experience in keeping a first-class hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

Arrangements will be made by which [illegible] can be furnished with meals at any hour.

TERMS—$1.50 PER DAY: $10 PER WEEK.

Boarders taken by the Day, Week, Month or [illegible]

MARY J. RITCHEY.

Bedford, June 5, 1874.-3m.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - JUNE 26, 1874.

Announcements.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

JACOB S. KEIL,

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized by Mr. NATHANIEL HORNE, of Johnstown, to announce his name as *one* of the two candidates for Assembly from this county under the provisions of the new constitution. Of course Mr. HORNE submits his claims to the convention and will, like all good Democrats, submit and abide by the decision.

PROTHONOTARY.

The undersigned will be a candidate before the County Convention for the office of Prothonotary of Cambria county, subject to the usages of the Democratic party, and hopes to be deemed worthy the support of his party friends for that position. A. J. CHRISTY. Loretto, June 9, 1874.*

COMMISSIONER.

Possessing the same inalienable right to be elected or rejected, as the case may be, for the office of County Commissioner that is possessed by "any other man," the subscriber hangs his banner on the outer wall and declares his willingness to serve the "dear people" to the best of his ability, provided, and provided only, that the approaching County Convention sees fit to place his name on the Democratic ticket. JOHN SHARBAUGH. Summit, June 10, 1874.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.

THE NAME OF

WILLIAM McDERMITT,

of Washington Township,

is presented by his friends to the consideration of the coming Democratic County Convention as a fit person for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county. MANY.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Last Monday was the longest day in the year.

—Why not toot a little for an old tutor, boss Hornblowers?

—Water subject for the consideration of our citizens—water works.

—Thank God! the glorious rain has come at last—Thursday evening.

—Judge Dean and lady are just now rusticating at Atlantic City, N. J.

—Henry Walters killed a six foot black snake near Beulah a few days ago.

—A car load of oil was totally consumed by fire at Summerhill on Wednesday morning last.

—It is predicted that we will have no rain until next fall—next fall of rain is meant, of course.

—Will history be called upon to record another Braddock's defeat? We hope not if [illegible] preserved.

—Dr. Lemmon declares himself an artesian well man. Hope none of his patients [illegible] seasick men.

—All particulars of the late terrible railroad accident near Wilmore are given by our correspondent "Scribo."

—Neither prayers nor imprecations seem to have any effect in opening the flood-gates of heaven. More's the pity.

—The statement of the receipts and expenditures of Allegheny Township School District came too late for publication this week.

—A young lady named Griffith had an arm fractured on Saturday last, in Jackson township, by being thrown from a wagon.

—The earth is burnt dry and red hot is the sky, while vainly we sigh for what's in the [illegible]—a bountiful rain and a large water supply.

—In the language of the lamented Greeley, "the earth is ashes and the sky is brass." Which means that the weather is hot and as Hell-espont.

—McGough is the name of the first mowing machine victim this year. He lives [illegible] and had one of his feet cut off [illegible] by a mower.

—A barn at East Freedom, Blair county, owned by Charles E. Butler, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last, involving a loss of [illegible] with no insurance.

—Having received two communications in regard to the Loretto pic-nic, and deeming one sufficient, we publish the first which came to hand. First come first served.

—Mr. Abel Lloyd has just completed a ten-pin alley at his elegant summer resort near the station, and it is expected that the ball, or rather the balls, will go on rolling now.

—A quarrel between two young men in [illegible] county, a few days ago, culminated in one of them shooting the other with [illegible], inflicting a wound which resulted [illegible] soon after.

—Cherry Tree Lodge, No. 417, I. O. O. F., will indulge in a grand picnic on the coming Fourth of July. Other Lodges and the public generally in that vicinity are expected to participate with them.

—James Kilduff, who was implicated in the Gallitzin shooting troubles last fall, was arrested and brought to this place on Friday, and was afterwards released on $700 bail for his appearance at court.

—A little girl named Fisher was killed in [illegible] township, Huntingdon county, on [illegible], by a log rolling upon her while [illegible] carrying water to her father, [illegible] at work in the woods peeling bark.

—A young man named J. Warren Goon was struck by a falling tree while sawing [in] Pike township, Clearfield county, on [illegible] afternoon of last week, and so [illegible] injured that he died in three hours.

—[illegible] Collins, the real flesh and blood [illegible] the mythical gentleman of that [illegible] and his no less stately nor less estimable [illegible] Peter F., did our town—their [illegible] home—the honor of a brief visit a [illegible] ago.

—[illegible] bonds are to be issued for the [illegible] of the proposed water works as [illegible] authority can be obtained for that [illegible]. Already quite a number of our citizens [have] signified their intention to invest [illegible] securities.

—Mr. James Van Horn, residing at Center, Indiana county, was married on [illegible] 14th. On the Sunday following [illegible] married wife died. The roses of [illegible] moon were, alas! soon changed [illegible] habiliments of mourning.

—[illegible] effort is being made at Gallitzin by [illegible] McMorris and other public spirited [illegible] to organize a military company, [illegible] we hope will prove successful. Young [illegible] way should take pride in enrolling themselves in an organization of the [illegible].

—[illegible] little son of Mr. Weaver, of Snow [illegible] Centre county, arose in his sleep about [illegible] on Monday night of last [illegible] and walking across the room, raised [illegible] and stepped out, falling a distance of over twelve feet. He died shortly [illegible].

—The author of "The Wonderful and [illegible] History," &c., has doubtless read [illegible] ponderous production, and as no [illegible] would probably feel enough interest [illegible] to do so, we decline, for the present [illegible], to waste so much ammunition on [illegible] game.

—[illegible] water works come hydrants, and [illegible] hydrants comes a public fountain, [illegible] leads us to say that in one particular [illegible] there are lots of people in this [illegible] would make excellent fountains [illegible] are so fond of playing when they [illegible] be at work.

—[illegible] spirit has moved our citizens at [illegible] the ball is kept rolling, as it [illegible]. Ebensburg will not be much longer [illegible] water works—a needful desiderata [illegible] which nothing but "a penny wise and [illegible]" policy has so long delayed. [illegible] good work go bravely on.

—[illegible] of our readers who buy their groceries [illegible] Altoona will do well to patronize [illegible], Al. Ward, 13th street, [illegible] Hickory Brewery, who keeps [illegible] stock of everything in his line and [illegible] than his "level best" in the [illegible] for all customers whom the [illegible] may induce to deal with him. [illegible] and you'll be satisfied.

—A lad named James Sweeny, less than six years old, whose parents reside in Millville borough, was accidentally thrown under the local freight while attempting to climb on one of the moving cars, on Wednesday afternoon last, and had one of his legs so terrible crushed that it had to be amputated. Another sad warning.

Dr. Frank Green of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, was found dead on the road between Shirleysburg and his home, on Wednesday morning of last week with his skull fractured and his sulky and horse lying beside him, badly if not fatally injured. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the Doctor came to his death by being thrown from his vehicle.

—Borough Council at its regular meeting Monday night resolved to expend $4,400 in boring for water and levied a tax of three mills on the dollar to meet the outlay. A committee of eight citizens appointed at the same time to act with the Council in selecting a suitable site for the artesian well, have decided upon the old fair grounds as the highest and most suitable point convenient to town.

—Mr. Cyrus Goughnour's barn, in Taylor township, was completely destroyed by fire, on last Thursday night. Farming implements, grain, and a sow and pigs were burned with it. Loss estimated at $1,700. The Johnstown *Democrat* says it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and suspicion rests on an individual with whom Mr. Goughnour had a slight difficulty some time since.

—A young man named Edward Matthews, employed at the shook shop of Mr. David Jones, in this place, met with a painful and somewhat singular accident on Saturday afternoon last, caused by a drawing knife, which by some means became dislodged from a nail overhead, to fall edgewise upon his right hand, immediately back of the thumb joint, inflicting a very ugly wound and no doubt putting an end to his labors for some time to come.

—Mr. Joseph Weisser, a practical watchmaker and a competent workman, who for some time past has been located at the Summit, has leased a portion of Vallie Luttringer's tinware establishment in this place, one door east of the post-office, and expects to open up business in about one week from date. Mr. W. is an excellent mechanic, and those who need any work in his line will do well to give him a call, as he is determined to give entire satisfaction in both work and prices.

—A man named John Junkin, recently married to a widow lady at Nineveh, was arrested in Johnstown, on Tuesday evening last, on a charge of fornication and bastardy, preferred early last September by Mary E. Rager, of Jackson township. He gave bail for his appearance to answer. A well known citizen of Conemaugh borough is now in jail here for a like alleged offence imputed to him by a young woman named Jones.—He declares his innocence and refuses to enter bail.

—The way mail from the west will hereafter reach this place under the new order of things at 5.45 p. m., and through mail matter both ways will have to be deposited in the post-office here not later than half past 5 o'clock each evening, as the mail messenger is not obliged to convey the mail to the station more than twice a day and hence will take the through mail when he delivers the way mail, as above indicated. Let business men and others interested make a note of these changes.

—An "American citizen of African 'scent,'" who holds the ribbons of a coach and two belonging to a Pittsburgh family now sojourning in this vicinity, was diddled out of ten dollars and a free ride, of several miles, not long since, by a professional tramp, while on his way to this place with his wife in the coach referred to. The trick was played by making Mr. Smoke believe that the road a few miles from this place was infested by highwaymen, and the money was forthcoming on the "turnpike sailor" agreeing to accompany him to Ebensburg and act as a body guard in his defence—all which was a nice thing for the tramp, but rather expensive for the "man and brother."

—It is not often that a big corporation, or "any other man," will do more for people than the people actually desire or solicit, but when the Pa. R. R. Co., gave us three daily trains, as it has done since Monday last, instead of changing the time for the departure and arrival of the two trains already vouchsafed us, it certainly exceeded the fondest anticipations of all our citizens. Under the new arrangement the first train leaves at 5 o'clock, a. m., and returns at 11 a. m.; the second train leaves at 2 p. m., and returns at 5.45 p. m.; and the third train leaves at 7.10 p. m., and after connecting with the Philadelphia Express east, just put on again, returns here at 9.45. Everybody ought to be satisfied now—except the train men.

—A man riding along the road leading from Armaugh in the direction of this place, one day recently, was halted by three highwaymen with masked faces, who demanded his money, which he disgorged to the amount of $10, but as they did not believe that to be the full extent of his pile, they made him dismount and led him into the woods, where on searching his vest pocket, they found sixty cents additional, which they finally returned to him and bade him depart in peace. A few days afterwards a lad who was taking two mules from Chest Springs to Greensburg was stopped by two men at about the same place, who proposed to possess themselves of the two animals but when about to take possession one of the mules planted his foot in the "bread-basket" of the nearest highwayman, which sent him to grass on a double quick, and while his companion was rendering him needed aid and comfort the boy remounted and made good his escape with the coveted hybrids.

—Our tobacconistic and cigaristic young friend, Simon Sultzbach, who carries a very large heart in a rather diminutive body and a *quantum suffleit* of brains in an exceedingly close shaved pate, has placed us under renewed obligations for two bunches of as delicious cigars as it has ever been our good fortune to sample, notwithstanding the fact that we got part of our "broughten up" in a tobacco shop as a "stripper" boy. Some of these cigars are made of real genuine Havana fillings. Mr. S. has recently purchased a lot of this delicious tobacco, which of late years has become quite a luxury even among wealthy lovers of the weed, and which is by all odds the best tobacco within our reach that the earth produces. Of course Simon has our sincere thanks for his kindly consideration and our best wishes for his continued and increased prosperity, especially as he is now better than ever prepared to furnish his customers with something more than usually choice in the way of cigars and tobaccos.

SHOT HIMSELF.—A very determined though fortunately unsuccessful attempt to "shuffle off this mortal coil," was made at Lilly's Station, this county, on Tuesday evening last by a young man named Martin Leonard, some eighteen or twenty years of age. It seems that the would-be suicide, who is said to have been slightly demented for some time past—an affliction brought on by a too free use of intoxicating liquors and, as rumor has it, by disappointment in not less than two love affairs—obtained possession of a revolver belonging to a gentleman in that place, which he borrowed without the consent or knowledge of the owner, and shot himself in the left breast, the ball fortunately striking in a glancing direction against one of his ribs, just below the nipple, and, after inflicting a slight flesh wound, buried itself in the under part of his left shoulder so deeply that the attending physician has thus far been unable to extract it. That the act, although prompted by a disordered mind, was fully premeditated seems evident from the fact that he threatened on several occasions of late to end his earthly career, and is said to have even gone so far as to write out a full statement of the reasons which led to the act, and which was to have been left behind him as his dying declaration. He is represented to be a very respectable and well behaved young man who is not much given to drink, and has two brothers residing at Gallitzin who are justly esteemed among its most worthy citizens and who are of course greatly bereaved at the almost fatal hallucination which has overwhelmed their misguided relative. No fears are entertained in regard to his recoveary, and we venture the assertion that he will never try the experiment again.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.—The Democratic Senatorial Conference for the 25th Senatorial District met at the Exchange Hotel, Gallitzin, on yesterday week, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the object being the election of a Senatorial Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention. Upon the calling of the roll the following conferees answered to their names:

Cambria—Col. John P. Linton, Johnstown; John Buck, Carrolltown; H. J. Hadds, Chest Springs.

Blair—C. M. Hackett, Altoona; G. W. Knee, Duncansville; Jno. W. Christy, Hollidaysburg.

On motion Col. Jno. P. Linton, of Cambria, was chosen President, and John Christy, of Hollidaysburg, Secretary. After the organization the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference that the Senatorial delegate should be conceded alternately to Blair and Cambria counties, and that the members of this Conference hereby pledge their respective counties to selections on this principle.

Next in order was the adoption of a resolution instructing the delegate elected to support Robert L. Johnston, of Cambria county, for Judge of the Supreme Court, after which S. M. Woodcock, Esq., was unanimously chosen Senatorial delegate.

Mr. Woodcock having been notified of his election appeared, and in a brief but appropriate address, thanked the Conference for the honor conferred. He pledged himself to represent, to the best of his ability, the Democracy of the district, spoke of the corruption and imbecility of the party in power, expressed confidence in the speedy triumph of Democratic men and measures, and paid a brief compliment to Mr. Johnston. Col. Jno. P. Linton followed, congratulating the Democracy of Blair and Cambria upon their union in a senatorial district, referring to their past harmonious intercourse, and predicting a continuous Democratic triumph in the District. Having no further business to transact the conference adjourned *sine die*.

THE WATER WORKS MEETING.—In pursuance of a call issued, as per handbills posted, quite a number of the citizens of this place assembled at the Court House on Saturday evening last to take into consideration the propriety, nay the necessity, of erecting water works in our town, without further delay. The meeting was organized by calling C. T. Roberts to the chair and appointing T. J. Chapman secretary. On motion, F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., was called upon to state the object of the meeting, which was defined to be the feasibility and best mode of supplying the town with water.

The subject before the meeting was discussed by Drs. Evans and Lemmon, and Messrs. Isaac Evans, Geo. M. Reade, and George Huntley.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Council be requested to take such legal measures at the next Argument Court as will authorize them to erect water works within the borough limits, issue bonds to the sum of $——, and levy a tax for the payment of the same with interest at six per cent., free from taxes—not to exceed the limitation provided by law.

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to canvass the town to obtain signatures of persons who are willing to subscribe for Borough bonds for the purpose of erecting said water works, and to obtain the sense of the citizens upon that subject.

The chair appointed as this committee, John A. Blair and F. A. Shoemaker for the West Ward, and David Lewis and T. W. Dick for the East Ward. On motion, adjourned.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JULY.—The July number of this popular illustrated magazine is really superb. It contains some thirty nice stories, and poetry which the higher price magazines would be glad to print. The illustrations are timely, and those of the Fourth of July are amusing, and will be particularly relished by the younger portion of the community, while the sedate will be reminded of their youth, and love of fun and gunpowder. Ballou's Magazine is the best cheap serial in the country, and this the people have discovered a long time ago. It is only $1.50 per year, and to each subscriber is given a nice chromo. The contents of the July number are: "The Ballet-Dancer;" "Anecdotes of Animals;" "Captain Alick's Legacy;" "My Boats;" "A Coincidence;" "The First Bluebird;" "The Maniac Sailor;" "World-Worn;" "Sunny Days;" "Quits;" "Katie's Experiment;" "Sweet Heart, do you love me?" "Japanese Customs;" "An Unfortunate Match;" "Olivia;" "Susie Vanderlyn;" "A Woman's Rights Movement, and how it Ended;" "Believing so in you;" "My Sister Annabel;" "My Uncle's Son;" "Our Young People's Story-Teller—Leila Grey: or Twice an Orphan;" "The Lost Rabbits;" "Love wins Love;" "Ruthven's Puzzle Page;" "Curious Matters;" "Facts and Fancies;" "A Quiet Fourth of July;" (Humorous Pictures.) Price fifteen cents single number. For sale at every periodical depot in the country. Thomes & Talbot, Publishers, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston.

—The laying on of a fatherly hand, posteriorly, on Saturday evening last—a proceeding which was superinduced by a slight act of disobedience on the part of the juvenile interested—resulted in consequences which for a short time threatened serious results to a little boy in this place, inasmuch as the shock caused a crumb of sweet cake, which the urchin, unknown to his father, was munching at the time, to obstruct his respiratory organ, otherwise known as the windpipe, and strangulation followed as a matter of course. The lad become black in the face in a few moments, but all efforts to relieve him proved futile until the father thought of inserting one of his fingers into the child's throat, which fortunately dislodged the crumb and brought relief to the little sufferer. Moral—Don't chastise a child at one extreme until you are sure that there is no danger of strangulation at the other.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Henry Hart, a native of Ireland, who left his wife in New York city, on Tuesday, June 9, 1874. He is about five feet, ten inches in height, twenty-nine years of age, weighs thirteen stone, has dark brown hair, cut short and inclined to curl in front, blue eyes and brown moustache, and has a habit of walking with one hand in his hip pocket. When he left he had on a blue silk tie with white spot, colored shirt, dark clothing, and high crowned black hat, such as are worn in Ireland. Any person giving information that will lead to his whereabouts will receive ten dollars reward. Please address Lucinda Hart, care of Thomas Pursell, Irwin Station, Pa. Exchanges please copy.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most efficient qualities for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Coughs and Colds are speedily relieved by it and in Croup it acts like magic. Call at R. J. Lloyd's Drug Store and obtain a sample bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size for $1; or at P. M. Woleslagle & Son's Store, Wilmore. J. R. MORRIS, 113 North 2d St. Phila. [3-13.-1y.]

SWEET ALICE.—O, don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt?—sweet Alice so graceful and so tall—who so often had averred that she would never speak a word to a man who didn't buy his "duds" at Star Clothing Hall. A fine, tidy girl was sweet Alice, Ben Bolt, and neatness in attire was her style, and that was why she did detest those men who never did invest in Murphy's clothing any of their greenback pile. No. 106 Clinton street, Johnstown.

A CRUSADE HYMN.—Mother, may I go out to sing? Yes, my darling daughter; and go for those wicked sellers of gin, and make them *take the water!* But, hold, another moment stay, I now a slumbering thought recall, don't have a cruel word to say to those who deal at famed Oak Hall, which you know is the deservedly popular clothing bazaar of S. J. Hess & Brother, 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown.

TONGUEY.—Oh! for ten thousand tongues to praise the black, the blue, the mixed, the greys which are so pleasingly combined in the handsome stock you'll always find at the cheap and popular store of Myers & Lloyd, who keep all styles of goods and never permit themselves to be undersold by any merchant in this community. Go and see how it is yourself.

Local Corresyondence.

WILMORE, June 23, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN—The most terrible accident it has ever been my province to report occurred to the first local freight train west on Friday afternoon last. It appears that the train had been running at the rapid rate of 25 miles an hour, or thereabouts, and while rounding a sharp curve at the eastern terminus of the third track, which is distant about one mile from this place, the engineer, Mr. John Gray, discovered a cow (which it is said an eastern bound freight train had disabled) lying on the track, and immediately gave the signal to put down brakes, when, seeing that the cow did not stir and that an accident was inevitable, he told his fireman to jump for his life, he himself leaping from his engine without further delay. The locomotive struck the cow in an instant after and was thrown from the track and precipitated down an embankment of about twenty feet, the cars to the number of twenty-two being either piled upon the engine or forced forward upon the track, some to the distance of fully fifty feet from where the engine went over, all of them being more or less wrecked. When some men who were arranging the platforms for a pic-nic to be held on the following day in a grove near by, and who had witnessed the terrible disaster, reached the scene of the wreck they found the engineer lying dead on the track, with one side of his head crushed to a jelly and his bowels torn out. His vest and watch were found about twenty feet further down the track, thus indicating that his death had been caused by the cars which had been hurried onward by the force of the collision. Almost immediately groans were heard proceeding from beneath the wrecked engine and the debris with which it was literally covered, and ere long the fireman, Keyes Pringle, son of Mr. Daniel Pringle, of Conemaugh, was discovered lying under the boiler head, his leg broken and his face and body shockingly scalded and burned by escaping steam and the heat of the furnace. One hour and a half elapsed before he could be extricated, after which he was conveyed to the residence of Rev. —— Woodward, in this place, where he died about six o'clock the same evening. Both victims belonged to Conemaugh, where Grey leaves a wife and one or two children. Pringle was a young man, only twenty years of age, and was unmarried. Both men bore excellent characters. These two were the only persons killed. One or two others were injured, but not seriously. The scene of the accident is on the same spot where a disastrous oil fire occurred several years ago, and within a few rods of the place where engineer Green was killed last summer. The locomotive, No. 334, was the same one which collided with a large rock near Wilmore station some seven years ago, and subsequently ran off with engineer James Doran down the eastern slope of the mountain. Mr. Pringle's remains were interred in the family cemetery on Pringle Hill, a short distance from Wilmore, on Sunday, while those of Mr. Gray were taken to Jackson township for burial. Old wreck hands say that this was the worst smash-up they were ever called upon to clear away, and the only wonder is that more lives were not sacrificed.

The pic-nic announced through your columns came off at this place on Saturday last. Everything considered, it was the most quiet and orderly assemblage of the kind ever got together in this vicinity. Gross receipts somewhat over $400.

The weather is so dry here at present that it would require a canal similar to those in California mentioned by "Rob Roy" to irrigate the farms in Summerhill township. If the drouth continues much longer there will be very light crops of hay, oats and fall grain in this neighborhood. Corn is about the only thing that is doing any good, and even that would be the better of a heavy rain. SCRIBO.

LIVERMORE, PA., June 22, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN—Thinking that a few items from this part of old Westmoreland might be of some interest to a portion of your readers at least, I take the present opportunity for giving them.

Livermore is situated about five miles west of Blairsville, or Saints' Rest as it is generally termed by writers, on the left bank of the romantic and picturesque Conemaugh river, and contains between two and three hundred inhabitants. There are two churches—Methodist and Presbyterian—two schools—the Livermore Academy and a common school—besides several stores, workshops, etc. A great deal of country produce is bought and shipped from this place, which, as you probably know, is in the midst of an excellent farming community. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are also shipped from this point in large numbers—more in fact than from any other town of like pretensions along the line of the West Penn R. R. It is expected that a coal shaft will be sunk near the town before a great while, which will benefit the place considerably, as it will have a tendency to draw capital and increase labor in this direction.

Just here the spirit moves me to say to Cambria county farmers that if any of them wish to purchase farms outside of their own county or settle in another locality, they would do well to visit these parts and take a "bird's eye view" of the surroundings.

I am happy to say that the "grangers" have not yet (dis)graced this section of the old mother county, Westmoreland, though in other regions they seem to be making rapid headway. The "buggers," however, have taken the place of the "grangers," and as a consequence our "murphies" suffered muchly for a time. At present writing the old crop is pretty nearly "kerflumexed," though we have every assurance that the new crop will not fall short of the most sanguine expectations. Cremation will then be in order once more.

The crops here, barring the potatoes, will be splendid this year, especially the wheat yield, which will be the largest that has been garnered for a number of years. Farmers are already preparing for the harvest, and although large crops are raised here, we have the advantage of all kinds of machinery in gathering the harvest, the land as a general thing being level and well adapted to machinery.

In looking over the FREEMAN I see that great preparations are being made in various parts of your county for a proper celebration of Independence day. As Cambria is rather elevated, I presume the spirit of liberty up there is of proportionate altitude; yet I hope, while freely admitting that the patriotic feelings of the people could not be more clearly manifested than in such old fashioned jollifications as are contemplated, that those who participate will not get elevated by a too generous indulgence in "bug juice."

Having already taken quite a liberal share of your valuable space, I will close for the present. Yours, truly, C. B. W.

LORETTO, June 20, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN—On the 17th and 18th insts. a pic-nic for the benefit of the Loretto Cornet Band came off in the grove convenient to our neat little borough, and as a paragraph for the readers of the FREEMAN respecting it may be in some degree interesting, I take the liberty to state the following particulars: The Loretto Cornet Band, although but a comparatively short time in existence, has made astonishing progress under the competent instruction of Prof. P. J. Braddock, and when experience has developed the musical talent which this band is known to possess, there is reason to believe that they will bear successful comparison with any band in our larger towns and cities. The occasion which called together the good people of Loretto and other localities, on Wednesday and Thursday last, was one which afforded innocent recreation exceedingly enjoyable under the cool and refreshing shade of the lofty oaks, whose foliage constituted a natural canopy against the rays of a solstitial sun. To the sweet strains of the violin many gay-hearted votaries of Terpsichore moved gracefully on the "light fantastic toe," the spacious horizontal surface of the platform affording ample accommodations for the exercise of those evolutions in the lively cotillion. The Band played several soul-stirring airs, among them those so gratifying and congenial to our Irish element, "St. Patrick's Day" and the "Wearing of the Green." Everything passed off pleasantly, for good order, cheerfulness and the utmost enjoyment were the characteristics of the nice and neat pic-nic for which the Loretto Cornet Band is entitled to a large meed of praise from their many generous friends in and around this section of the Alleghenies. VERITAS.

Court House!

EBENSBURG.

COMICAL CONLY IS COMING!

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVEN'GS,

JULY 13th and 14th.

THE GREAT MIMIC, VOCALIST AND HUMORIST,

FRANK A.

CONLY,

THE MAN OF MANY FACES,

Will give his celebrated combination of refined and realistic MIMICRY, MUSIC and MARVELOUS METAMORPHOSES, entitled

"HASH,"

Or "An Evening of Fun,"

Introducing him in many of his celebrated characters. Also, his new and popular entertainment entitled

"MERRY MOMENTS."

NEW SONGS, NEW CHARACTERS, EACH EVENING.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LAUGH, HEAR CONLY.

ADMISSION........................25 CENTS.

RESERVED SEATS..................35 "

☞Carrolltown, Wednesday, July 15th.☜

☞Chest Springs, Thursday, July 16th.☜

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES of the School District of the Borough of Ebensburg for the year ending June 1st, 1874:

DR.

To balance in hands of Treasurer at last settlement	$ 49.20
To amount of State appropriation	221.33
To " " duplicate	2,350 67
To " " received for tuition	7.50
	$2,628.70

CR.

By exonerations to Collector	$ 14.07
By commission paid	116.83
By " " Treasurer	49.27
By cash paid old indebtedness	6.97
By cash p'd teachers, repairs, &c.	2.29 .30
By bal. in hands of Treasurer	1'8.16—$2,628.70

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Ebensburg, do report, that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Receipts and Expenditures of the School District of said Borough, for the year ending June 1st, 1874, and find them to be correct. Witness our hands, the sixth day of June, 1874.

LEM. DAVIS,
JOHN GITTINGS, } Auditors.
JNO. E. SCANLAN,

WE publish the foregoing Auditors' Report of the financial operations of Ebensburg Borough School District for the year commencing June 1st, 1873, but desire to make the following classified statement:

To cash from all sources		$2,614,63
By teachers wages	$1,808.33½	
By renting and repairing	173.50½	
By fuel and contingencies	286 46	
By fees of Collector and Treasurer	166.20	
By salary of Secretary	25.00	
By debt paid	6.97	—$2,466.47
Cash on hand		$148.16

WM. M. JONES, Pres't.
D. W. EVANS, Sec'y.

AUDITORS' REPORT of Settlement by School Directors of Washington Township School District with JESSE McGOUGH, Esq., Collector and Treasurer, for the years 1873 and 1874:

DR.

To amount of duplicate for 1873	$3,003.37
" " State appropriation	231.34
" " unseated lands	241.00
" " duplicate for 1874	2,634.18
" " State appropriation	240.00—$6,342.89

CR.

By orders of Mary C. Burgoon	$ 327.00
" " Wm. M'Gough	415.76
" " Emma S. M'Closkey	348.00
" " Mary C. M'Keever	180.00
" " Isabella M'Keever	180.00
" " M. J. Simonton	285.00
" " J. W. Condon	350.00
" " Wm. M'Closkey	99.45
" " sundry accounts	301.45
" " " "	645.66
" " Exonerations and tax returned	291.61
" " per centage for collecting and treasurer for duplicates of 1873 and 1874	380.05—$3,797.03
Bal. due Township	$2,561.96

We, the undersigned Auditors, do certify that the above is a correct report of settlement of School Directors with Jesse McGough, Esq., Collector and Treasurer of Washington Township School District for the years 1873 and 1874.

J. P. O'NEILL,
JAMES NOON, } Auditors.
JAS. LYNCH,

Attest—CHRISTOPHER ROBINE, Tp. Clerk. [26-3.]

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors of Chest Township for the year 1873, made April 27th, 1874:

PHILIP MILLER, Supervisor,—DR.

To amount of duplicate of road tax	$381.87
" " rec'd from last Superv'r	518.77
" " interest on Twp. funds	20.00—$920.64

CR.

By amount of work done on roads	$476.29
" " personal services	74.75
" " paid claims of last year	44 97
" " exonerations	19.00
" " Cambria Freeman	5.25
" " paid on road orders	15.50
" " p'd T.R.Scanlan, counsel	10.00
" " p'd Geo. Dietrich, sup'r	219.80
" " to be p'd next supervisor	69.08—$920.65

GEORGE DIETRICH, Supervisor,—DR.

To amount of duplicate of road tax	$373.70
" " rec'd of P. Miller, Sup'r	219.80—$593.50

CR.

By amount of work done on roads	$512.60
" " personal services 52 days	78.00
" " exonerations	2.90—$593.50

We, the undersigned Auditors, do certify that the above statement of settlement with the Supervisors of Chest township is correct.

JACOB KIRKPATRICK, } Auditors.
JACOB DIETRICH,

Attest—JOS. HIPSCH, Clerk. [12-3t.]

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT with the Board of School Directors of Carrolltown Borough, June 6th 1874:

WM. A. NOEL, Treasurer—DR.

To bal. due from last year's settlement	$ 53.21
To amount of State appropriation	66.57
To amount of duplicate	598.74
	$718.52

CR.

By amount paid teacher's salary	$400.00
By amount paid for repairing	27.47
By amount paid for fuel	18.68
By am't paid Secretary's salary	10.00
By amount of per cent. for collecting	29.93
By amount of per centage for disbursing	10.78
By amount of exonerations	6.00—$499.86
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$218.76

We, the undersigned Auditors, do certify that we have examined the above account and find it correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WM. C. SEVERIN, } Auditors.
P. L. ECK,

June 19, 1874.-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of a writ of *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the District Court of Common Pleas of aCmbria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Opera House in Johnstown, on **Monday**, the **6th day of July** next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Solomon Boyer, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Adams township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Martin Custer, David Kring, Samuel Fulmer, and others, containing twenty-three acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one story plank house and log barn, now in the occupancy of Joseph Rose. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Theodore Makin.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Johnstown, June 12, 1874.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—RIFFLE'S ESTATE.—The undersigned appointed Auditor to report distribution of the funds in the hands of WM. H. SECHLER, Esq., Administrator of JAMES M. RIFFLE, deceased, as appears by his fourth account filed and confirmed, and also the money arising from the sale of part of decedent's real estate, confirmed June 2d, 1874, being first payment for property sold John Spade, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at the office of Shoemaker & Sechler, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, JULY 23D, 1874, at 9 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend, or be debarred from coming in on the fund.

June 26.-3t. JNO. P. LINTON, Auditor.

ARTESIAN WELL LETTING.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Ebensburg, until **MONDAY, JULY 6th, 1874**, at 2 o'clock P. M., for sinking an ARTESIAN WELL, diameter 5½ to 6 inches—said proposals to state the price per foot for as many feet as may be necessary, the parties contracting to furnish everything necessary for sinking the Well except the tubing. All proposals to be accompanied with sufficient guarantee. D. H. KINKEAD, Burgess.

Attest—T. W. DICK, Sec'y.

Ebensburg, June 24, 1874.

POTATO BUGS.

THERE is nothing superior to the CARBOLATE POWDER as a remedy against the destructive influences of the Potato Bug. Different from all other remedies, it is not only fatal to the bugs, but is advantageous to the growth of plants, being composed in part of lime, magnesia, carbolic acid, etc. It is easily applied and is the cheapest remedy extant. This valuable powder is manufactured by the Pittsburgh Tar and Chemical Works, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and for sale by all wholesale and retail druggists. [19-2t]

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of PAUL GEORGE, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said decedent, late of Washington township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

F. M. GEORGE,
JOHN PORTER, } Admir's.

Washington Twp., June 19, 1874.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of DAVID YOUNGKEN, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said decedent, late of White township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN R. FISKE, Adm'r.

White Twp., May 22, 1874-6t.

ORDINANCE

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

BORO' OF SUMMITVILLE,

Passed June 16th, 1874.

BE it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Summitville, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that the following shall be an Ordinance for the government of the Borough of Summitville:

ORDINANCE.

ARTICLE I.—AUDITOR.

Sec. 1. The Borough Auditor shall annually, not later than the first Monday in March, examine, audit and adjust the books, papers and accounts of the Borough Treasurer and all other officers of the Borough into whose possession the moneys of the Borough may come for the preceding fiscal year, which shall close on the last day of February.

Sec. 2. He shall cancel all orders and vouchers which are allowed in the Treasurer's account, and shall immediately present to the Council a written report of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, together with the amounts, if any, in the hands of any officer of the Borough, due and unpaid, and he shall also return to the Secretary all orders or vouchers cancelled by him.

ARTICLE II.—ASSESSOR.

Sec. 1. The Borough Assessor shall make the assessment of all persons within the limits of this corporation between the first and tenth days of May of each year, and shall deliver the same, on or before the 15th of said month, to the Borough Secretary; whereupon the Secretary shall give notice, as provided by law, that the Burgess and Council will meet for the purpose of holding appeals on the third Saturday of May.

ARTICLE III.—BURGESS.

Sec 1. On the Saturday succeeding the third Tuesday in February, the Burgess shall present to the Council the returns of election held in the Borough for Borough officers.

Sec. 2. The Burgess elect shall at the same time appear and take the oath or affirmation, as prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The Burgess shall see that the public peace is preserved, and shall enforce obedience to all the ordinances and regulations of the Borough. He shall sign all orders drawn on the Treasurer, but only for the payment of such bills as have been approved and ordered to be paid by the Council. He shall have charge of the Borough seal, and shall affix the same, without fee or reward, to all papers requiring it. In all cases wherein the Council is equally divided, the Burgess shall have the casting vote.

Sec. 4. The Burgess shall have control of the High Constable and of the police (if any be appointed,) and in cases of emergencies shall have power to appoint special policemen: Provided, such appointment shall not continue longer than two days, unless the same shall be approved of by the Council.

Sec. 5. In the absence or inability of the Burgess to act, any member of the Council present, elected, shall act and perform the duties temporarily.

ARTICLE IV.—SECRETARY.

Sec. 1. The Borough Secretary shall draw all orders on the Treasurer for the amounts of all bills against the Borough which have passed the Council, keeping a register of them, and shall file all return papers, vouchers, and other documents belonging to the Borough; shall make out the Borough duplicate, for the use of the Collector, not later than the first day of June of each year, and keep accurate account of all the liabilities of the Borough.

Sec. 3. He shall receive all ordinances which have been passed by the Council and approved by the Burgess, and witness the same, and shall sign all resolutions adopted by the Council and approved by the Burgess.

Sec. 3. He will keep the proceedings and minutes of Council, give due notice to members of Council of all special meetings, and perform such other services as may be required.

Sec. 4. He shall annually with the Treasurer, immediately after the Auditor's settlement, submit to the Council a report of the finances of the Borough; also a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the preceding year, and shall annually give notice, not later than the first Monday in May, of the time and place of holding appeals from the Borough tax assessment.

ARTICLE V.—COUNCIL.

Sec. 1. On Saturday succeeding the election of Borough officers, the Councilmen elect and those holding over shall meet for organization. The Burgess of the preceding year, or, in his absence, the Burgess elect, or, in the absence of both, then any member elected as temporary chairman shall preside. The returns of election for Borough officers being presented and read by the chairman, he shall ask the question, Are these returns approved? If no objection be made, the returns shall be considered adopted, and the members severally sworn or affirmed.

Sec. 2. The Council shall then proceed to elect a Secretary, Treasurer, Street Commissioner, High Constable, and such other officers as may be provided for by law, all of whom, when elected, shall take an oath or affirmation to discharge their several duties with fidelity—said oaths or affirmations to be filed by the Borough Secretary.

Sec. 3. Special committees may be appointed by the Burgess, as the Council may be direct, for the consideration of all matters that may be referred to each committee, and any committee may report to Council on any subject pertaining to their duties without the same having been referred to them.

Sec. 4. On the third Saturday in May of each year the Burgess and Council shall meet for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Borough assessment and of revising and equalizing the assessment, of which meeting notice shall be given as provided by law.

Sec. 5. The Council shall annually levy and collect for Borough purposes a tax not exceeding the limit prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. The Council shall annually levy and collect a tax from owners of dogs and bitches not exceeding the limit prescribed by the laws of this commonwealth.

Sec. 7. The Council shall meet at least once a month, at such time and place as may be designated.

Sec. 8. At the time of the regular meeting in April, each year, the Council shall fix by regulation the rate per cent. of Borough tax for the current year.

ARTICLE VI.—HIGH CONSTABLE.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the High Constable to apprehend suspected and disorderly persons who may be found upon the streets, sidewalks, in front of public places, in drinking saloons, or other places, and bring such person or persons before the Burgess to be examined; and such above described persons as shall be convicted of disorderly conduct calculated to disturb the peace, or of being gathered together in disorderly assemblages, shall be fined not less than three dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the High Constable to enforce all the Borough ordinances and regulations, to make complaint to the Burgess of all violations of laws and regulations which shall come to his knowledge, and procure the necessary proofs thereof, and shall, in subordination to the Burgess, quell all tumults, riots, and other disturbances.

Sec. 3. The High Constable shall post all notices of elections, the time and place of holding appeals from Borough assessments, and all ordinances enacted by the Council, and shall execute all warrants and processes issued by the Burgess.

Sec. 4. The High Constable shall securely keep and feed all persons that may be confined in the lock-up house in pursuance of the ordinance of the Borough, and shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fees as are allowed the keepers of the common jail of Cambria county for similar services—said fees to be charged against the prisoner as costs.

Sec. 5. The High Constable shall give bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars, with sufficient surety, approved by the Council. The bond and oath of office shall be filed within ten days from the time he receives notice of his election.

ARTICLE VII.—PUBLIC PEACE.

Sec. 1. Any person or persons who shall be guilty of defacing writing on walls, or doing any injury to Borough or individual property within the limits of this Borough, shall forfeit and pay for each offense a fine of not less than three nor more than twenty-five dollars: Provided, that when the injury is accidental no further fine shall be imposed than the amount of costs and expense of repairing.

Sec. 3. Any person found guilty of wilfully discharging any gun or other firearm, or carelessly and unnecessarily handling the same or other dangerous weapon, except in defence of self or property, within the limits of this Borough, shall pay a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars.

Sec. 4. Any person or persons engaged in fighting, quarreling, or otherwise creating disturbances within the limits of the Borough, shall pay a fine of not less than three dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars.

ARTICLE VIII.—RETURNS.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of any officer of the Borough who may receive any of the funds of the Borough, derived from fines, taxes, or any other sources, to pay to the Borough Treasurer, on or before the fifth day of each month, the full amount collected or received by them respectively during the preceding month, with a statement of how derived. They shall report to Council at every regular monthly meeting the amount of money received by them.

ARTICLE IX.—SIDEWALKS.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the owner of any lot or lots fronting on any street laid out within the limits of this corporation, at such time as may hereafter be directed by Council, to cause sidewalks or footwalks to be made of plank, brick, or flagstone.

Sec. 2. If any owner or owners of lots shall refuse or neglect to make their respective footwalks, as herein specified, within sixty days after being notified by the Street Commissioner, then the Street Commissioner shall cause the same to be made speedily at the expense of the Borough, and the Burgess shall proceed, as provided by law, to recover the amount so expended, with twenty per cent. added; which sum shall be paid into the Borough treasury for the use of the Borough.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Burgess and Council to have the streets and alleys surveyed and laid out, having a width as near the specification of the town plot as possible, and owners of property shall remove fences and all other obstructions outside the limits of streets and footwalks as soon thereafter as practicable.

Sec. 4. All streets or alleys not laid out or specified in the town plot shall remain in such condition, unless owners of property adjoining such unspecified streets or alleys shall donate for the use of the Borough the requisite amount of ground necessary for said streets or alleys; or until such time as the Burgess and Council may direct the same to be opened at the expense of the Borough.

Sec. 5. Any person trespassing on any sidewalk with any animal or vehicle, hitching animals to trees, fences or buildings, or anything not provided for that purpose, shall pay a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars.

ARTICLE X.—SALARIES.

Sec. 1. The officers of the Borough shall each receive the salary hereinafter specified.

Sec. 2. The Borough Secretary shall receive such compensation as Council shall direct.

Sec. 3. The Street Commissioner shall receive such compensation as Council may order for each day actually employed in the service of the Borough.

Sec. 4. The High Constable, besides such fees and costs as he may be entitled to, shall receive five per cent. of the amount which he actually collects on the Borough tax book and pays over to the Borough Treasurer.

Sec. 5. The Treasurer shall receive a salary per annum, or a per cent. on amount received into the treasury, as the Council may hereafter direct.

Sec. 6. The Surveyor shall receive for each day actually employed in the service of the Borough such compensation as the Burgess and Council shall direct.

ARTICLE XI.—FINES AND FEES.

Sec. 1. The fees and costs of the Burgess and High Constable shall be the same as prescribed by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables: Provided, that the Borough shall not be liable for the costs and fees of said officers.

Sec. 2. All fines shall be recovered by conviction before the Burgess, and in all cases of conviction the party convicted shall be liable to pay, in addition to the fine, the legal fees or costs which may have accrued in the case.

Sec. 3. If any person or persons sentenced by the Burgess shall neglect or refuse to pay the fines, together with the fees and costs, such person or persons may be committed to the lock-up house for a period not exceeding the time prescribed by law; and the fines, with the costs and fees, may be collected by proceedings before a Justice of the Peace.

ARTICLE XII.—LICENSES.

Sec. 1. No person or persons within the limits of this Borough shall exhibit any play, show, juggling, theatrical, or other exhibition, for which money is demanded or received, without a license for that purpose had and obtained from the Burgess and Treasurer, which license shall express for what it is granted and time of continuance.

Sec. 2. The amount of license to be paid for the exhibition of any show or play above mentioned shall be not less than three dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, the amount of each license to be determined by the Burgess.

Sec. 3. That for lectures on scientific or literary subjects, or exhibitions or fairs for benevolent or charitable purposes, no license or permit shall be required.

Sec. 4. Any person violating any provision of this article shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

ARTICLE XIII.—TREASURER.

Sec. 1. The Treasurer, within ten days after his election, shall give bonds, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five hundred dollars, until otherwise ordered, sureties to be approved by the Council and bond filed with the Borough Secretary. Said Treasurer shall assume his duties on the second Tuesday of March.

Sec. 2. He shall receive all moneys belonging to the Borough, and shall pay out the same only upon orders drawn by the Burgess and countersigned by the Secretary, and shall deliver to his successor in office all books, moneys and property belonging to the Borough which may be in his possession.

Sec. 3. He shall keep his accounts in a plain manner, wherein the receipts and expenditures shall be exhibited, and each item of charge and discharge shall appear therein. Said accounts shall at all times during office hours be open to the inspection of the Burgess or any member of the Council.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall have power to grant licenses, in accordance with the ordinance of the Borough, to all persons who may apply and pay for the same. He shall keep account of all licenses granted and the revenue derived therefrom in a book kept for that purpose.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to report to the Council, at each and every monthly meeting, the amount of money on hands at the time of the last statement, the amount received up to the fifth of the current month, from where received, and the amount paid by him during said month.

Sec. 6. On the second Tuesday of March, each year, the Treasurer shall submit to the Council a detailed statement of all moneys received by him during the preceding year, from whom, what source received, and the amount paid by him. He is required to notify the Council at the first meeting thereafter of the time the duplicate is placed in the hands of the Collector, and shall assist the Secretary in making out the Borough duplicate.

Sec. 7. The Treasurer is directed to keep a register of all dogs and bitches returned to him in accordance with the ordinance of the Borough, and furnish a certificate to the party registering the same.

ARTICLE XIV.—STREET COMMISSIONER.

Sec. 1. The Street Commissioner shall be subject to the direction of the Burgess and Council, and shall have full power in carrying out his instructions, to make contracts and to hire all needful aid, subject to the approval of the Burgess and Council.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to enforce all regulations or ordinances of the Borough relating to streets, alleys, sidewalks, gutters, bridges and sewers, and attend to the opening of all new streets and alleys. He shall certify all bills for material furnished in his department, and have charge of all tools belonging to the Borough and be accountable for the same.

Sec. 3. The Street Commissioner shall prepare and present to Council at each monthly meeting, upon a check-roll, his own name and the name of every person employed under him, showing each day such person was employed, where and how employed, amount of daily pay and total amount due each person, and shall certify the same.

REPEALING ARTICLE.

Any section in this Ordinance may be repealed, amended, or added to by a two-third vote of Council: Provided, that notice be given one month previous to the passage of such additions, amendments, or repeals.

Passed finally by the Council and approved by the Burgess this 16th day of June, A. D. 1874.

JOHN E. STORM, Burgess.

WILLIAM McCONNELL, Clerk.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!!

IT gives me pleasure to inform you that I again have the agency this season for the

TWO BEST

Mowing and Reaping MACHINES

ever brought before the public.

THE SUPERIOR

has a SCREW POWER, has no cog gearing, is SIMPLE, NOISELESS, DURABLE, and a powerful Machine, and runs light. Although only three years before the public, there are over TEN THOUSAND of them now in use, and owing to the satisfaction they have given, it is expected the sale of these Machines this year will double those of any previous season. The REAPER ATTACHMENT to it also HAS NO SUPERIOR.

The Improved Iron Frame

BUCKEYE!

has been before the public about ten years, and the fact that there are over ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY THOUSAND in use at the present time, with a largely increased yearly demand for them, is a better recommendation than pen can indite. They are very simple, strong, durable and light running; and if you want a REAPER ATTACHMENT at any time, you can have a selection out of four different kinds which the Company manufactures—so you cannot fail to be satisfied.

GEORGE HUNTLEY, Agent.

Ebensburg, June 12, 1874.-tf.

JAMES F. MILLIKEN,

Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the collection of claims in Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Bedford, Centre and Clearfield counties.

Parties wishing to purchase, rent, sell or exchange real estate will find it greatly to their advantage to call on or address me.

☞ Correspondence in either English or German solicited. [Sept. 26, 1873.-tf.]

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.

Sept.29.tf. JAS. B. ZAHM, Cashier.

J. GALLITZIN LAKE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

Absent With Leave.

Father called me up that morning dreadful early, and because I had eaten too much supper I didn't sleep good all night. I had miserable bad dreams, and kicked the bedclothes all off sideways. It was not yet daylight, and the room was darker than printer's ink. It was almost darker than the Heathen Land. I had altogether forgot, as usual, to fetch up some matches the night before, and, Christopher Columbus! but I was sleepy. It was that time of morning when a boy would a good deal rather sleep some more than not, and I was so sleepy that it was with difficulty I got out of bed, also I knew how severely rough it would go with me if I rolled over into sleep again, so I got up first and rubbed my eyes open afterwards, and then tried my best for to find my trousers and my other sock.

It was a curious thing happened in our family that day, and I couldn't get it in my head what they meant by getting me up so early. Father seemed more kinder than I ever saw him before, and was good natured all over, and not in spots like he used to be on previous days. He said that as I was a tolerable good boy yesterday I might be rewarded to go a fishing, and stay all day; and if I didn't drive up the cow and saw some wood before I went, it would make no difference. He said he would do it hisself by and by. Well, then, some how I couldn't figure it out whether it was a joke or not, because I knew that if there was a man in town as was a good judge of bad boys, my father was him. Some how I couldn't remember that I was any better yesterday than the day before, but I took his word for it, rather than argue into a fuss, for I knew that to get to go a fishing was too good a thing for to lose. So I swallowed up my breakfast in a hurry and went over and borrowed Ben Spinner from his mother, and we were off like the night express. We went through our orchard and Blake's low meadow land, and stopped to dig our worms close by Blake's barn. They were magnificent fat worms, and not intricate to dig, because the ground was so awful rich and mellow that it stands to reason. We got one of mother's new tomato cans level full, and then went on to Flint creek, and a steam engine in the rolling mill couldn't have held us back. It was that kind of a beautiful May morning when everything is hushed and silent as the church of a week day. The fields and lanes were as quiet as a stone-quarry on a Sunday, and the waters of Flint creek was stiller than Catawba in bottles in a dark cellar. However, we soon got to the best hole in Lonesome Bend and throwed our lines in, and then fished, and fished, and fished; and it did seem to me (and it seemed so to Ben) that ages would roll before we could get a bite.

It is mighty hard work for two boys to have to fish when they can't catch anything, but then it would be glorious fun if they didn't only get too tired. The serious trouble was with me and Ben, that we both got dreadful weary; and when we had fished onward long into dinner time, it came to pass that both of us had forgot to fetch along some dinner, and that was the very worst thing of the business; but we stuck it out until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and then voted to give up the job. We had got chuck full of fisherman's luck and was resigned to quit, whether we could quit even or not.

I suppose that when General Sherman got through with his march to the sea, that he was abundantly tired and desperate cross. But I know two boys which went on a march to Flint creek of a May morning, that was as tired as he dared be and more hungrier than his whole stalwart crowd; and when them two boys finally got to the kitchen of their homes, it was a heaven of rest for them to anchor their pantaloons to a chair in, and a balm of Gilead to the pit of their stomachs.

At our house the blinds were shut and the rooms nearly as dark as my bed-room afore day. The hired girl raised up her finger at me and said, "Hist, Henry! don't make a noise, or you will disturb your ma and the baby." I said "*which* baby?" Then the girl told me I had a tiny, wee brother, but he was orful sweet what there was of him. Well, I know that a boy is a boy, but then I know that a boy can be thunderstruck, and I was hit a hard lick; but I was not a going to put a stop to my appetite if there was *twins* in the house. I told the maiden to please stop combing that hair just everlastingly once, and to pan me out what she had to eat. If it was chicken, I would take chicken, and if it was only liver, I would take liver. Just so she had plenty of it, I didn't care a bad nickel if it was hominy.

When I got started fair on my dinner, then I had time to think, and while I was simultaneously putting away them cold victuals, then I saw how it was that I got leave to go a fishing, and why the governor was so indulgent to do the work up that morning. It was a clear forethoughted up thing to me.

It is now a long time since me and Ben went out to Flint creek, and I am some older now, but I still belong to the Sunday school and will stick to the truth, and say that if father has ever driv up the cow, or sawed a lick of wood in all that time, why, then I am a Arab; and if he had said to me once since, that I could go away and stay all day, then I am a boy as is fond of grammar for a study, which I'll be blowed if I am, and I am glad that I have a good chance to say so. It was one of those kind of loose days which have never dawned into me twice, and moreover never will. Finally, I don't wish to hint anything that will grieve my mother, but I must say this much because I can't help it. Boys that want small brothers to tag them around and tell things which must always ain't so, are welcome to go a whole hogshead full, but if I never get to go a fishing again until the time does come for the last trumpet to sound, not any more brothers for me if you please.

NEW PROBABILITIES.—When you see a man going home at two o'clock in the morning and know his wife is waiting up for him, it is likely to be *stormy*. When a man receives a bill for goods his wife bought unknown to him, look out for *thunder and lightning*. When a man goes home and finds no supper ready, the fire out, and his wife crusading, it is likely to be *cloudy*.

NEW STORE BUILDING, 113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN.

All the New Goods of the Season!

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

CARPET:

Stair and Hall Brussels Carpet.

Three-Ply CARPET.

EXTRA SUPER CARPET.

VENETIAN and GIRTHING CARPET.

Ingrain Carpet, all wool.

COTTAGE CARPET FROM 25 CENTS UP.

Mattings and Door Rugs.

Floor Oil Cloths 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 wide; Stair Oil Cloths and Table Oil Cloths; Window Shades at prices to suit everybody.

PRINT AT 6 CENTS.

SPRING AND SUMMER

MILLINERY GOODS!!

☞ The attention of the Ladies is invited to our Retail Millinery Department. Having engaged a first-class Milliner from the East and being constantly in receipt of the latest and handsomest styles, we are prepared to suit all tastes and meet all pecuniary circumstances.

NEW DRESS GOODS

OF FINEST QUALITIES.

Country merchants will find it to their INTEREST to call and examine our stock. We can fill their orders in Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery at the same prices they would have to pay in the east, and thus save freight and traveling expenses.

WHOLESALE ROOMS, SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

Geis, Foster & Quinn's,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

New Embroideries

—AND—

WHITE GOODS!

NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Latest Styles Ladies' and Children's

Hats and Bonnets

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

Ribbons and Flowers,

A most complete variety, just opened.

SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.

of all sizes, styles and qualities, at unusually low prices. A full stock of

KID GLOVES,

all colors and sizes, as low as 75 cts. per pair.

Half Hand Gloves!

FOR GARDEN WEAR.

NEW WHITE GOODS.

NAINSOOK AND JACONET MUSLIN,
SWISS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
WHITE AND COLORED P. K.'S,
Lawns, Hamburg Edgings, Towels, &c.
PERCALES, for Summer Suits, very cheap.

The Celebrated "RIVERSIDE" HAT

IN WHITE AND BLACK STRAW.

Mourning Bonnets, Hats and Veils

ALWAYS IN STOCK, AT

Geis, Foster & Quinn's,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—TO—

CASH BUYERS

—AT THE—

Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES

AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;

COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities;

TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

of my own manufacture;

HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chisels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Washers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;

Harness and Saddlery Ware

of all kind, in great variety;

WOOD and WILLOW WARE

beyond description;

CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,

Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c.

Family Groceries,

such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*

HOUSE SPOUTING

made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. ☞ A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.

GEORGE HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

Loretto Marble Works.

PRICES REDUCED!

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS; also, Designs for Scotch Granite Monuments. We desire to invite the attention of the public to our beautiful Designs for Monuments and Tombstones, made of the very best Italian and American Marbles, and which will be furnished at as low rates as similar work can be obtained in Philadelphia or elsewhere. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, and work shipped to any point at our risk. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. Remember that our designs and our work will compare favorably with any in the State. WILKINSON & KELLY.

Loretto, March 13, 1874.-tf.

Parke's Marble Works,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.



MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

GEO M READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'72.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. [5-1,'74.]

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

Ebensburg, Sept. 1, 1873.-tf.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg.—M. M. O'NEILL & Co., Proprietors. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates.

REAL OLD GRASS LAND.—"Twenty or thirty years in permanent sod" constitute real old grass land, though if well managed and properly grazed, it will improve up to fifty years and then never retrograde unless abused in some way or other. Now if the greater part of the land of the United States which is natural for grass and adapted for perpetually lying in grass for grazing and mowing, was allowed time to become established in a thick-set old sod, and the finer and most fattening herbage encouraged by judiciously grazing with mixed stock (a good proportion being sheep) there might be fine districts producing beef and mutton, butter and wool, with fine horses also, and with comparatively little use of the plow, less and less arable soil being required as the South was approached, because the winters would be short and the foddering and housing of stock of little moment in comparison.

Just as the turnip husbandry of England was the salvation of the light soils and the hills and downs of England, and the muirs, etc., of Scotland, at the same time renovating all the good, dry and well drained lower land, so lying by for real old grass all the land most suitable for permanently remaining sacred from the plow, may be the saving of agriculture in America; for the fact of about two-thirds or three-fourths of every farm being in pasture and meadow, or in grass alternating in pasture and meadow, would be an assistance to the arable portion and every farmer adopting this system; because grass land, when once thoroughly established, can be managed so as to enable the farmer to support a great quantity of animals which with produce from the soil plowed, will give straw, etc., which in conjunction with better food, increases the manure heap.

But hitherto, the greed of gaining a good corn crop by plowing under the sod, has caused the having any established pastures or mowings out of the question; and then the unaccountable fear that sheep may injure the best herbage, has brought about a running out of the very grasses the sheep would have caused to flourish. In Illinois the grass land that has remained uncultivated for 20 and 30 years, has become so superior to the newly-laid down fields in timothy and clover, that double the stock can be supported upon it; and what is proof beyond doubt is that when rented, double the money per acre is readily paid for the "real old grass land."

Let any disinterested person think on this and it will show what a vast advantage would be gained by the whole community if (say half) the land now said to barely pay for occupation, could be let lie in grass till it would carry double the stock and be worth double what it is now to rent.

A GARDENER'S BAROMETER.—The common camphor bottle makes a very cloudy index of atmospheric weight and weather changes, on which the following is an improvement. Dissolve two and one-half drachms of alcohol. Put thirty-eight grains of nitrate of potash (saltpetre), and thirty-eight grains of muriate of ammonia (sal ammoniac), into nine fluid drachms of water; when all are perfectly dissolved, mix the two solutions. Shake them well in a two ounce or four ounce white glass vial, cork very loosely, or better, tie over the mouth a piece of linen or cotton cloth, and place the instrument in a good light, out of the sunshine, where it can be observed without handling.

When the weather is fine and clear, the fluid is also; but on the least change, the chemicals, which lie as a sediment, rise in beautiful frond-like crystals proportionately, and again duly subside. By watching these changes one soon becomes able to predict the changes probable for a few hours to come in any locality. This instrument is also a pretty philosophical toy, showing how sensible some chemical solutions are to atmospheric influences. We saw barometers of this kind for sale in London several years ago, but do not recollect meeting with them in this country, except the home-made ones prepared according to the above directions, which have been several times published, but may be new to some of our readers.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.—Some brilliant examples of successful farming are given in a letter from Webster City, Iowa. A lawyer bought 2,000 acres of land near that place for $24,000, and sowed 1,7000 acres in wheat. In two years his net profits from exceptionally good crops of 35,700 bushels the first year and 39,000 the second, amounted to $30,000. A Swede, stricken in health, went to the State with $2.50 in his pocket, and worked for wages until he was able to buy a few acres, which he planted in wheat.

His first crop brought him in $6,000 or four times the value of the land, leaving him with a clear balance, after all payments were made, of $3,000. Then he sold his land for $27 an acre, or $3,400, making him richer by $6,240 than when he had started one year previously. Another man, on a twenty-seven-acre farm, found himself with nearly $1,000 clear profit at the end of the first season. In another case a rented farm of 460 acres brought in, with only half a crop, sufficient to enable the tenant to purchase the land. These are some of the brighter sides of farming experiences, however; but unfortunately, all are not so successful.

PERENNIAL PEAS.—Whatever else you do in the garden this spring, do not forget to plant a few seeds of Perennial Peas. They do not flower the first season, but with ordinary care in hoeing and manuring, the plants increase in beauty each year. They are perfectly hardy, though a slight covering of coarse stable manure, put on in the fall, gives them a good start in the spring.

One variety in our garden is very pretty, and its clusters of bright, rose-colored flowers are borne in great profusion in early summer. If no seed is allowed to mature, you can be sure of finding some flowers for bouquets throughout the season.

The plants are easily trained in any desired form, but a cheap and favorite mode of ours is to surround them with hemlock brush four feet high and set in the ground so closely as to form a sort of circular hedge. This can be trimmed evenly on the top, and at first, is rather ornamental of itself; but the leaves soon fall off, leaving a fine network of branches to support the vines, which are soon covered with a mass of rosy bloom.



G. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,

Ebensburg, Pa.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!

AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE

PRICES

At E. J. MILLS'

CHEAP CASH STORE,

Are not over, but rather under, those of any other dealer in

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps,

Boots, Shoes, Notions,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,

In this "Neck o' Timber."

☞ A complete and elegant assortments of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken in exchange for goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, near Centre street.

E. J. MILLS.

Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

A CARD.

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY

AS interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets	$3.50 per pair.
Flannels	30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres	50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts	50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning	20 cts. per lb.
Carding	7 " " "

T. M. JONES & SONS,

July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made. [4-4.-tf.]

W. D. M'CLELLAND..........JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE!

AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS.

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS.

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞ All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [5-15,'74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,	&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

Andrew Moses,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

4 CLINTON STREET 4

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law,* Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

Animal Life.

Now that a few enthusiasts have devoted themselves to the training of fleas, and have pronounced these despised insects docile and teachable, we need not be surprised at anything we read concerning the sagacity of the animal kingdom. Without further apology we relate the following anecdote—the scarcely less obnoxious rat being the *dramatis personæ*. A farmer's wife in the West of Scotland remarked that the cream on the surface of the milk in her dairy was often interfered with. At first she suspected that some of her children had taken the unwarrantable liberty of dipping pieces of bread in it, but she could find nothing to confirm this suspicion; and by-and-by she noticed strange little streaks of cream on the edges of the milk-basins, as if a string had been dipped in and drawn out so as to leave a mark. At last she discovered the secret. The cream was stolen by rats which got upon the edges of the earthenware basins containing the milk. Not being able to reach down to it, a depth of several inches, nor daring to attempt to go down, as they could never have climbed up the smooth surface again, they dipped in the tips of their long tails, drew them up loaded with the rich cream, and licked them. A rearrangement of the basins, such that the rats could not get upon the edges of them, put an end to all further depredations of this kind. Imagine the sensations of the people whose customary bowls of milk had been taken from these basins on learning the secret of the cream's disappearance! Hardly less harrowing is the experience of a lady which had a fancy for rearing ducks. She could not well do so on account of rats which systematically got hold of and carried away the young ducklings, soon [illegible] to their mother. With a view to [illegible] the rats, the maternal duck and her [illegible] were housed for the night under a [illegible] which admitted of no opening for [illegible] intruders. The rats were not to be [illegible] cheated of their prey. [illegible] the mother-duck and her family [illegible] shrouded from intrusion, they [illegible] pretty plan of engineering, which was [illegible] neatly successful. In the course of [illegible] night they had excavated a tunnel [illegible] below the outer edge of the coop to [illegible] terior, and thus very neatly, without [illegible] ducing any alarm, [illegible] from under the guardianship of the [illegible]. Both of these anecdotes [illegible] rats are gifted with more than [illegible] share of instinct.

Commercial Combinations.

Although the trad[illegible] men have been round[illegible] ciple of combination again[illegible] ceive to be "the common [illegible] interests, the principle [illegible] application in commerce [illegible] terprises. Our great [illegible] monopolies are founded [illegible] and combination against [illegible] is far more universal [illegible] combination in trade [illegible]. One of these combinations [illegible] has just been dissolved in L[illegible] mutual consent of the parties [illegible] result is likely to be [illegible] reduced rates of freight [illegible] Ocean. Hitherto all [illegible] panies whose head [illegible] were combined for the [illegible] of uniform rates of [illegible] combination was to [illegible] trade and at the exp[illegible]. Now the combination [illegible] and competition will [illegible] reported that offers [illegible] at half the previous [illegible] that dissolved this [illegible] natural moral of all these [illegible] up prices by artificial [illegible] bination was in the [illegible] shippers were driven [illegible] Liverpool freights [illegible] combination, competition [illegible] made them cheaper [illegible] went where they [illegible] panies thought it was [illegible] trol Liverpool; but, [illegible] trol the whole shipping [illegible] fell short, and proved [illegible] plundering of the shippers [illegible] the port and the trade [illegible] they were directly concerned [illegible] dictes the limitation of [illegible] mediately and on a s[illegible] advantage to those [illegible] mately and in the larg[illegible] are an injury, for they [illegible] in which they are appli[illegible] point or they kill it [illegible].

A Remarkable [illegible].

A St. Petersburg [illegible] Hartford *Post* (proba[illegible]) thus speaks of one of the [illegible] tures of the late royal marriage [illegible]: "The most striking [illegible] three princesses—one the [illegible] England, another her sister, the [illegible] press of Russia, and the third the [illegible] law of the first, the future [illegible] Germany. The faces of all [illegible] gentleness, intelligence and [illegible]. Grand Duchess Marie wore a [illegible] heavily embroidered, and from her [illegible] hung a train of claret-colored [illegible] and edged with ermine. On her head [illegible] tiara and a small crown of diamonds [illegible] which hung a point lace veil; on her [illegible] the largest diamond necklace in [illegible] composed of large, perfect diamonds [illegible] with a large drop attached, the whole [illegible] at twenty millions of dollars. The [illegible] her waist was covered with diamonds [illegible] down the front of her dress were [illegible] pearls. The bridegroom wore the [illegible] of a Russian officer. The dress and [illegible] the empress were of gold cloth, her [illegible] and jewels, sapphires and diamonds. [illegible] Crown Princess wore velvet trains [illegible] dered in gold, and their jewels were [illegible] surpassed by those of the bride." [illegible] casion was one which will long be [illegible] bered with interest by all who [illegible] fortunate as to be present, and especially [illegible] those living in Russia or England.

WHEN a man dies and leaves [illegible] young widow with plenty of money [illegible] you see her walking out with one of [illegible] ecutors on Sunday, a change is [illegible]